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A study of the

NEED FOR ADDITIONAL STATE COLLEGES

in

Los Angeles County



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Prepared by the Joint Staff for the Liaison Committee
of the California State Board of Education and the
Regents of the University of California

Sacramento

December 1958

Berkeley

A STUDY OF THE NEED FOR ADDITIONAL STATE COLLEGES
IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Prepared for the Liaison Committee of the
California State Board of Education and
The Regents of the University of California

By

The Joint Staff for the Committee

State Department of Education, Sacramento
University of California, Berkeley

December, 1958

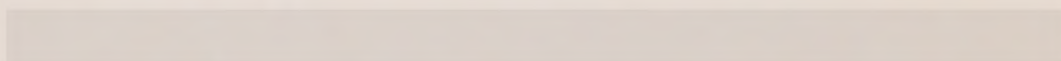
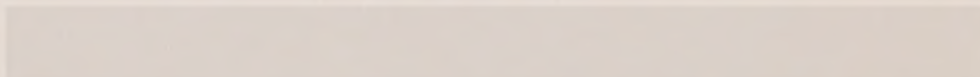
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A STUDY OF THE NEED FOR ADDITIONAL STATE COLLEGES
IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Prepared for the Liaison Committee
of the California State Board of
Education and The Regents of the
University of California

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with the assistance of

Thomas S. Dabagh

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BERKELEY AND SACRAMENTO

December, 1958

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

December 8, 1958

TO: Liaison Committee of The Regents of the University of California
and the State Board of Education

FROM: The Joint Staff for the Committee

SUBJECT: Transmission of A Study of the Need for Additional State Colleges
in Los Angeles County

House Resolution No. 282 approved by the California Assembly on June 8, 1957 provides for "a study of the need for the establishment of additional state colleges in Los Angeles County. . . ." Since the passage of this resolution, there have been several significant actions pertinent to its major purposes:

- (1) The 1957 legislation to establish a state college in Orange County.
- (2) Approval by The Regents of the University of California on October 18, 1957 of the establishment of a general campus of the University to serve south-east Los Angeles and Orange Counties.
- (3) The gradual extension of admission policies to include freshmen at the Los Angeles State College of Applied Arts and Sciences.
- (4) The separation from Los Angeles State College and rapid expansion of San Fernando Valley State College.
- (5) Further planning for development of private colleges and junior colleges in this area.

Undoubtedly all of these actions will make, when fully implemented, a significant contribution to the meeting of the higher education needs in these counties.

In accordance with established procedure in the coordinating machinery between the State Board of Education and The Regents of the University of

California this report was considered by the Technical Advisory Committee at its meeting on December 10, 1958.

We are,

Very cordially yours,

Arthur D. Browne

Arthur D. Browne, Joint Staff Member
State Department of Education

T. C. Holy

T. C. Holy, Joint Staff Member
University of California

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
The Regents of the University of California
The State Board of Education

December 30, 1958

To the Speaker of the Assembly
and the President of the Senate

Gentlemen:

House Resolution 282 approved by the California Assembly on June 8, 1957 states,

"That the Department of Education is hereby requested to conduct a study on the need for the establishment of additional state colleges in Los Angeles County, and to file its recommendations on the matter with the Assembly not later than the tenth day of the 1959 General Session."

Inasmuch as the Department of Education is represented on the Liaison Committee of the State Board of Education and The Regents of the University of California, and the subject matter of the resolution is a matter of concern to all segments of higher education in the area, the responsibility for this study was accepted by the Liaison Committee on November 5, 1957.

In compliance with the request of the resolution, we transmit to you A Study of the Need for Additional State Colleges in Los Angeles County. The recommendations contained in this study, as proposed by the Liaison Committee, were approved by the State Board of Education on December 17, 1958 and by The Regents of the University of California on December 19, 1958.

In transmitting this and other studies, we want you to know that the full resources of our respective offices are available to you and your

colleagues in the Legislature and in the State administration on all matters related to education in California.

Sincerely yours,

Roy E. Simpson

Roy E. Simpson
Superintendent of Public Instruction

Clark Kerr

Clark Kerr
President, University of California

A STUDY OF THE NEED FOR ADDITIONAL STATE COLLEGES
IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

On June 8, 1957, the Assembly of the California Legislature unanimously passed House Resolution No. 282, relative to a study of the need for additional state colleges in Los Angeles County. The resolution as adopted and printed in the Assembly Daily Journal appears as follows:

"WHEREAS, The population of Los Angeles County has experienced a tremendous growth in recent years, and present indications are that such phenomenal growth will in all probability continue; and

"WHEREAS, This increase in population has already resulted in the universities and colleges in the area being filled to capacity, and such institutions have in many cases been forced to turn away applicants because of lack of facilities for handling the additional students; and

"WHEREAS, Thousands of pupils will be deprived in the next few years of the opportunity of continuing their education beyond high school unless additional facilities are provided; now, therefore, be it

"RESOLVED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, That the Department of Education is hereby requested to conduct a study on the need for the establishment of additional state colleges in Los Angeles County, and to file its recommendations on the matter with the Assembly not later than the tenth day of the 1959 General Session".¹

As stated above, the resolution assumes that (a) Los Angeles County will experience tremendous growth, (b) colleges and universities in the area are filled to capacity, and (c) future educational opportunities depend upon the availability of additional facilities to accommodate large numbers of students who will desire education beyond the high school. Therefore, the Department of Education is requested to study the need for establishing additional state

¹ California Legislature, Assembly Daily Journal, June 8, 1957, page 6337.

colleges in Los Angeles County, this study to be completed and filed with the Assembly by the tenth day of the 1959 General Session.

On December 17, 1956 Dr. Roy E. Simpson, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Dr. Robert G. Sproul, then President of the University of California, transmitted to the Legislature the Liaison Committee report entitled A Study of the Need for Additional Centers of Public Higher Education in California. That study was designed "To develop a priority list for areas of the state now inadequately served by junior colleges, state colleges, and campuses of the University of California." One of the areas of the State not thus included for needed state colleges consisted of Los Angeles and Orange Counties. The reasons for not including that area appeared on pages 63-65 of The Additional Centers Study. At that time (1956) there were four permanent state college campuses--Long Beach State College, the Kellogg-Voorhis campus of the California State Polytechnic College, and the Ramona and San Fernando Valley campuses of the Los Angeles State College of Applied Arts and Sciences--serving these two counties with a 1965 projected enrollment of 35,700. Quoted directly from the study is this statement:

"At first glance, it would seem that the present new state colleges are being planned for about half the needed capacity for 1965 and that either present plans should be expanded or additional campuses provided to care for the 1965 projected enrollment. There are, however, a number of factors that may tend to influence the enrollments in such a large and complex metropolitan area. Availability of many fine junior colleges, the proximity of several excellent private colleges and universities, the possible expansion of University facilities in the southeastern portion of the Los Angeles-Orange County area, the age and composition of the rapidly growing and changing population, all suggest that further intensive study of this area at a later date is necessary before additional state colleges are contemplated. The interim period will give the present state colleges an opportunity to develop their campuses and to show how much of the expected enrollment they can and will accommodate."

Since that study was completed, there have been several important and pertinent developments such as the action of the 1957 Legislature in establishing a state college in Orange County, the action of The Regents of the University of California in October, 1957 authorizing the establishment of a new campus of the University to serve southeast Los Angeles and Orange Counties, the development of a separate state college at San Fernando Valley, and the increasing admittance of lower division students at San Fernando Valley and Los Angeles State Colleges.

The present study is designed specifically to answer the single question posed by House Resolution No. 282: whether or not there is a need for the establishment of additional state colleges in Los Angeles County. Hence, it is limited to a general overview of state college services in relation to potential enrollments during future years in Los Angeles County. It offers summary information concerning the number of high school graduates and their transition to college and it presents estimates of the future number of potential state college enrollments. Finally, it deals with the general need for additional state college facilities in Los Angeles County.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Population Growth

House Resolution No. 282 refers to the "tremendous growth" of population in Los Angeles County during recent years and its effect upon college and university enrollments. The extent to which the population has increased in recent years is indicated in Table 1. This table provides a list of incorporated cities of 5,000 or more population in Los Angeles County, comparing 1950 census data with population figures for 1958.

It may be noted in Table 1 that the 1958 county population is given as 5,791,900. This total represents an increase of 1,640,200 or 39.5 per cent over the 1950 census figure. During this period of time, the City of Los Angeles has increased by more than a quarter of a million people, or about 14 per cent increase. Percentagewise, then, the growth in this part of the county has been considerably slower than in the county as a whole. A review of Table 1 indicates that the communities in the East San Gabriel Valley are increasing in population very rapidly. Likewise, cities in the southern sections of Los Angeles County have experienced very high rates of increased populations.

The comparative size of Los Angeles County can be more fully comprehended if it is realized that in 1958 the population of Los Angeles County constituted 39.26 per cent of California's total population of 14,752,000. It is interesting to note, too, that during the eight and one-quarter years since the Census of 1950, the per cent of increase of the Los Angeles County population was 39.5 per cent, which is nearly identical with the per cent of increase of California's population as a whole during the same period. According to esti-

Table 1

INCORPORATED CITIES OF 5,000 OR MORE POPULATION
IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY, 1950-1958

City	1950	1958	Change 1950-1958	
			Number	Per Cent
Alhambra	51,359	53,558	2,199	4.3
Arcadia	23,066	37,271	14,205	61.6
Azusa	11,042	18,579	7,537	68.2
Baldwin	-	32,334	-	-
Bell	15,430	18,415	2,985	19.3
Bellflower	-	53,073	-	-
Beverly Hills	29,032	30,443	1,411	4.9
Burbank	78,577	90,966	12,389	15.8
Claremont	6,327	10,651	4,324	68.3
Compton	47,991	63,739	15,748	32.8
Covina	3,956	16,890	12,934	326.9
Culver City	19,720	31,367	11,647	59.1
Downey	-	97,656	-	-
Duarte	-	15,870	-	-
El Monte	8,101	11,507	3,406	42.0
El Segundo	8,011	13,778	5,767	72.0
Gardena	14,405	30,576	16,171	112.2
Glendale	95,702	114,460	18,758	19.6
Glendora	3,988	15,033	11,045	277.0
Hawthorne	16,316	31,504	15,188	93.1
Hermosa Beach	11,826	15,274	3,448	29.2
Huntington Park	29,450	29,495	45	0.2
Inglewood	46,185	61,001	14,816	32.1
Lakewood	-	74,733	-	-
La Puente	-	20,066	-	-
La Verne	4,198	5,907	1,709	40.7
Long Beach	250,767	324,822	74,055	29.5
Los Angeles	1,970,358	2,243,901	273,543	13.8
Lynwood	25,823	28,754	2,931	11.4
Manhattan Beach	17,330	32,535	15,205	87.7
Maywood	13,292	13,483	191	1.4
Monrovia	20,186	25,286	5,100	25.3
Montebello	21,735	30,019	8,284	38.1
Monterey Park	20,395	33,045	12,650	62.0
Norwalk	-	83,010	-	-

Table 1 (Cont'd.)

INCORPORATED CITIES OF 5,000 OR MORE POPULATION
IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY, 1950-1958

City	1950	1958	Change 1950-1958	
			Number	Per Cent
Palos Verdes Estates	1,963	8,416	6,453	328.7
Paramount	-	25,128	-	-
Pasadena	104,577	110,475	5,898	5.6
Pico Rivera	-	52,113	-	-
Pomona	35,405	62,138	26,733	75.5
Redondo Beach	25,226	41,723	16,497	65.4
San Fernando	12,992	15,668	2,676	20.6
San Gabriel	20,343	21,755	1,412	6.9
San Marino	11,230	12,945	1,715	15.3
Santa Fe Springs	-	12,009	-	-
Santa Monica	71,595	75,132	3,537	4.9
Sierra Madre	7,273	8,752	1,479	20.3
South Gate	51,116	51,449	333	0.6
South Pasadena	16,935	18,881	1,946	11.5
Torrance	22,241	93,372	71,131	319.8
West Covina	4,499	45,006	40,507	900.4
Whittier	23,820	32,256	8,436	35.4
Totals	3,273,783	4,496,219	1,222,436	37.3
County Population	4,151,687	5,791,900	1,640,213	39.5
Total--California	10,609,000	14,752,000	4,143,000	39.0

Note: Numerical and per cent change may be due to annexations, incorporations, and special census figures, in addition to "normal" increase or decrease.

Source: Population of cities for 1950 from California City and Place Code Book, State Department of Public Works, Division of Highways, May 18, 1955. Population of cities for 1958 from State Department of Public Works, Division of Highways, City and Cooperative Projects, July, 1958. County and state population figures from California's Population in 1958, State Department of Finance, Budget Division, July, 1958.

mates,¹ the following eight counties have gained more than 100,000 people between April 1, 1950 and July 1, 1958:

<u>County</u>	<u>Population Gain</u>
Los Angeles	1,640,200
San Diego	386,600
Orange	380,600
Santa Clara	284,300
San Bernardino	188,900
Sacramento	174,100
San Mateo	163,400
Alameda	146,500

Future Population

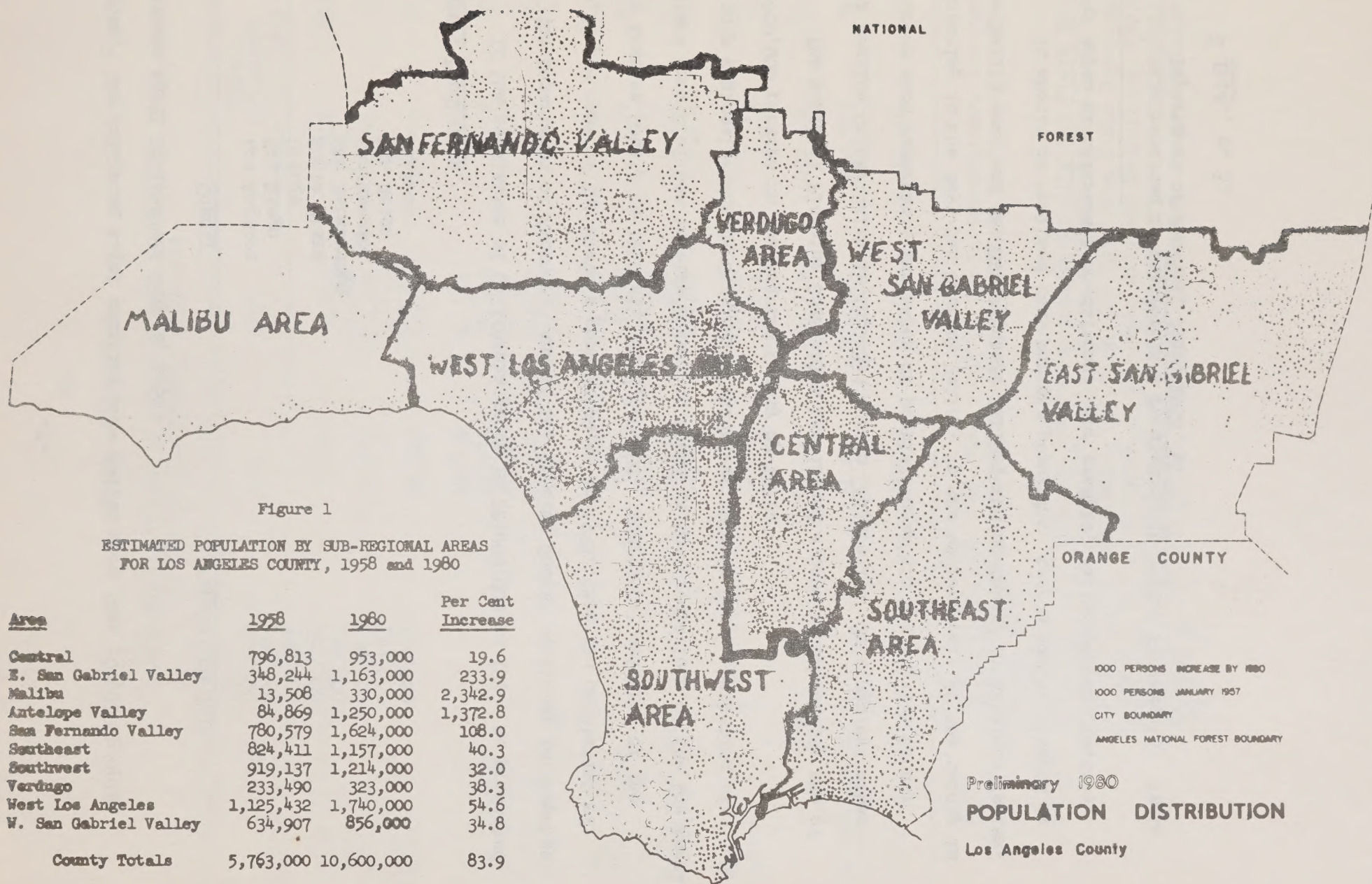
If the population of California grows to 22,000,000 in 1970, as predicted by the Department of Finance,² and if Los Angeles County continues to comprise 39.26 per cent of the state's population as in 1958, then the population of Los Angeles County in 1970 will be 8,600,000. Additional evidence of the future growth of Los Angeles County is found in the predictions of the Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commission which estimates a total population of 9,000,000 persons in Los Angeles County by 1971.

The Regional Planning Commission has issued a population density map of Los Angeles County which is included herein (Figure 1). This map and other sources show remarkable increases of population within Los Angeles County occurring in the East San Gabriel Valley, in the western part of the county in the Malibu area and the San Fernando Valley, and northward at Antelope Valley.

It should be realized that current population trends may be altered by many types of unforeseen conditions. For example, socio-economic factors,

¹ Data reported in California's Population in 1958. Sacramento: State Department of Finance, July, 1958, p. 7.

² Ibid., p. 3.



migration trends, community development projects, freeway and road planning, and other changes may modify these predictions of future population growth.

Public High School Graduates

Although directly related to the problem, the growth of the general population is less important in planning college facilities than the growth of public school enrollments. The demand for college services has a high relationship with the number of high school graduates in an area who desire to continue their education. Although all facts pertaining to the relationship between high school graduates and college enrollments can not be ascertained, the relationship between the number of public high school graduates in a locality and the number of entering freshmen in junior colleges, state colleges, and the University of California within the same area has been studied in the past. To facilitate the making of these studies, the Financial Research Section in the Budget Division of the Department of Finance has developed fourteen college enrollment areas throughout California. Each of these areas is composed of one or more counties. The projected numbers of public high school graduates in these enrollment areas form a basis for estimating the potential number of college freshmen.

College Enrollment Area 12, which includes Los Angeles and Orange Counties, is most pertinent to this report. Because CEA-12 includes very large concentrations of population, it has been divided for the purpose of projecting state college enrollments into five subareas as follows:

<u>College Enrollment Area</u>	<u>Subarea</u>	<u>State College</u>
12A	Northwest Los Angeles County	San Fernando Valley State College
12B	Central Los Angeles County	Los Angeles State College of Applied Arts and Sciences

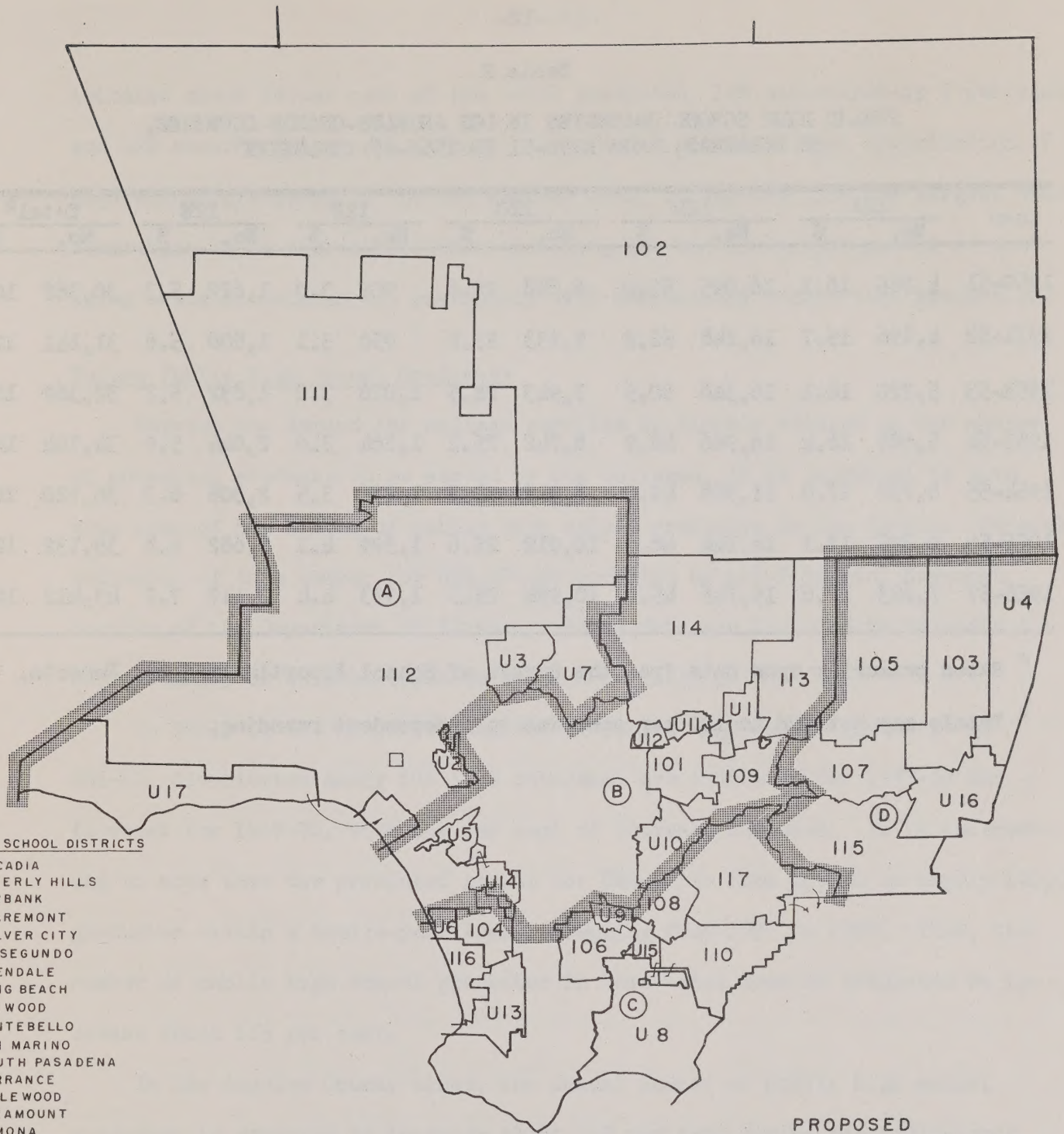
<u>College Enrollment Area</u>	<u>Subarea</u>	<u>State College</u>
12C	Southern Los Angeles County	Long Beach State College
12D	Eastern Los Angeles County	Kellogg-Voorhis Campus, California State Polytechnic College
12E	Orange County	Orange County State College

Figure 2 on the next page portrays the four subareas of Los Angeles County.

An inquiry was made into the number of high school graduates from the various high school districts within each one of the CEA-12 subareas. Wherever the subarea boundaries encompass parts of Los Angeles City, the graduates from high schools included in this area are reported in the study. Antelope Valley (Lancaster) and William S. Hart (Newhall) graduates have been arbitrarily assigned to service area 12B (Los Angeles State College).

The tabulation of graduates from the high schools and high school districts in each CEA-12 subarea (A, B, C, D, and E), for the years 1950-51 to 1956-57 inclusive, are found in Appendix A. A summary of these data appears in Table 2, "Public High School Graduates in Los Angeles-Orange Counties, by Subareas, from 1950-51 to 1956-57 Inclusive."

Table 2 indicates that the entire Los Angeles-Orange County area (CEA-12) has grown from 30,362 public high school graduates in 1950-51 to 43,412 in 1956-57, or an increase of approximately 43 per cent since 1950. Subarea 12B, representing the Central part of Los Angeles County, accounts for nearly 50 per cent of the public high school graduates included in this study, although each year this subarea has an increasingly smaller percentage of the CEA-12 graduates. Next, 12C, the Southern Los Angeles County area, contributes nearly one-fourth of all of CEA-12 high school graduates. Subarea 12A now con-



UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICTS

- U1 ARCADIA
- U2 BEVERLY HILLS
- U3 BURBANK
- U4 CLAREMONT
- U5 CULVER CITY
- U6 EL SEGUNDO
- U7 GLENDALE
- U8 LONG BEACH
- U9 LYNWOOD
- U10 MONTEBELLO
- U11 SAN MARINO
- U12 SOUTH PASADENA
- U13 TORRANCE
- U14 INGLEWOOD
- U15 PARAMOUNT
- U16 POMONA
- U17 SANTA MONICA
- U18 TEMPLE CITY

HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICTS

- 101 ALHAMBRA CITY
- 102 ANTELOPE VALLEY JOINT UNION
- 103 BONITA UNION
- 104 CENTINELA VALLEY UNION
- 105 CITRUS UNION
- 106 COMPTON UNION
- 107 COVINA UNION
- 108 DOWNEY UNION
- 109 EL MONTE UNION
- 110 EXCELSIOR UNION
- 111 HART, WILLIAM S. UNION

- 112 LOS ANGELES CITY
- 113 MONROVIA - DUARTE
- 114 PASADENA CITY
- 115 PUENTE UNION
- 116 SOUTH BAY UNION
- 117 WHITTIER UNION

PROPOSED STATE COLLEGE SERVICE AREAS FOR LOS ANGELES COUNTY

SUGGESTED BOUNDARIES AS OF DEC. 17, 1957

COLLEGE ENROLLMENT SUB-AREAS (showing high school districts)

STATE COLLEGES:

- (A) SAN FERNANDO VALLEY
- (B) LOS ANGELES
- (C) LONG BEACH
- (D) CAL. POLY. : KELLOGG-VOORHIES

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

- U.C.L.A.

Table 2

PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES IN LOS ANGELES-ORANGE COUNTIES,
BY SUBAREAS, FROM 1950-51 TO 1956-57 INCLUSIVE*

Year	12A		12B		12C		12D		12E		Total ^a	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1950-51	4,885	16.1	16,095	53.0	6,858	22.6	902	3.0	1,622	5.3	30,362	100
1951-52	4,896	15.7	16,248	52.2	7,233	23.2	956	3.1	1,808	5.8	31,141	100
1952-53	5,220	16.1	16,348	50.5	7,943	24.5	1,026	3.2	1,832	5.7	32,369	100
1953-54	5,688	16.4	16,966	48.9	8,742	25.2	1,264	3.6	2,044	5.9	34,704	100
1954-55	6,232	17.0	17,988	49.0	8,919	24.3	1,276	3.5	2,305	6.3	36,720	100
1955-56	6,695	17.1	18,144	46.4	10,012	25.6	1,599	4.1	2,682	6.8	39,132	100
1956-57	7,623	17.6	19,745	45.5	10,994	25.3	1,933	4.4	3,117	7.2	43,412	100

* Based primarily upon data from the Bureau of School Apportionment and Reports.

^a Totals may not add to 100 per cent due to independent rounding.

tributes about 18 per cent of the total graduates, 12E approximately 7 per cent and 12D about 4.5 per cent. Thus, on the basis of the present distribution of high school graduates in the Los Angeles area, it appears that the largest concentration is in the metropolitan district, but the more rapid growth of outlying areas as pointed out previously will undoubtedly reduce this proportion.

Future Public High School Graduates

Because the demand for college services is closely related to the number of potential students to be served by the colleges, it is important to gain some idea of the number of public high school graduates in the future. Careful estimates of this number for CEA-12 are compiled by the Financial Research Section of the Department of Finance. These data are included in Appendix A, but a summary of this information appears in Table 3.

In Table 3, the projected numbers of public high school graduates in CEA-12, distributed among the five subareas, are indicated for 1957-58 and forecast for 1969-70, with the per cent of increase computed. It is interesting to note that the predicted growth for CEA-12 is from 47,000 to nearly 120,000 graduates within a twelve-year span, extending from 1957 to 1970. Thus, the number of public high school graduates in this total area is predicted to increase about 155 per cent.

In Los Angeles County alone, the annual number of public high school graduates is expected to increase about 148 per cent during the twelve-year span. The largest increase in number of public high school graduates within Los Angeles County is predicted for 12B (Central Los Angeles), but the greatest per cent of increase (254 per cent) is expected in 12D (Eastern Los Angeles County). The other two subareas show substantial growth also, with Northwest

Table 3

PROJECTED GROWTH OF PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES IN CEA-12,
DISTRIBUTED BY SUBAREAS, BETWEEN 1957-58 AND 1969-70*

CEA-12 Subareas	1957-58	1969-70	Difference 1957-1969	Per Cent of Increase
12A (Northwest L. A. County)	8,419	23,471	15,052	179
12B (Central L. A. County)	19,466	41,448	21,982	113
12C (Southern L. A. County)	12,648	32,807	20,159	159
12D (Eastern L. A. County)	2,532	8,962	6,430	254
Subtotal 12A-D (L. A. County)	43,065	106,688	63,623	148
12E (Orange County)	4,032	13,307	9,275	230
TOTAL (L. A.-Orange Counties)	47,097	119,995	72,898	155

* Estimates by Financial Research Section, Department of Finance,
Sacramento.

Los Angeles County graduates increasing 179 per cent and Southern Los Angeles County increasing 159 per cent.

Again, these data reflect the population trends. They show that the largest number of high school graduates will be located in the densely populated metropolitan areas of Los Angeles City but the most rapid growth of graduates, percentagewise, will be outside the city.

Eligibility of Public High School Graduates

One of the factors which should be considered in attempting to estimate the number of potential college students among the public high school graduates is the extent to which these graduates are eligible for admission to publicly supported colleges. Those high school graduates who are eligible for admission to a college constitute a more definitive group of clientele to be served by the college than the total class of public high school graduates.

A study of the eligibility rates of high school graduates was conducted by the Joint Staff in 1956 in 41 California counties and reported in The Additional Centers Study (Appendix B, pages 123-137). This study investigated the number of eligibles for admission to the University of California, the state colleges, and the junior colleges; the proportion which actually enter each of these types of educational institutions; and the extent to which academic ability is related to admission requirements in the segments of higher education. In 1958, supplemental data for this study were provided for the Los Angeles area through the generous cooperation of C. C. Trillingham, Los Angeles County Superintendent of Schools, and Ellis A. Jarvis, Superintendent of the Los Angeles City Schools and their staffs. These data were based upon surveys of the June, 1957 public high school graduates from school

districts throughout Los Angeles County outside Los Angeles City and of the June, 1958 public high school graduates from the Los Angeles City Schools.¹

Of the 19,687 graduates in June, 1957, from the public high schools of Los Angeles County, excluding the Los Angeles City Schools and adult enrollees, the transcripts of 18,820 students, or 96 per cent of the total, were evaluated. Among the June, 1958 graduates of Los Angeles City high schools, the transcripts of 99 per cent of the total group were evaluated for this study. The results of this evaluation, both for Los Angeles County and for Los Angeles City, are indicated in Table 4.

The eligibility rates for Los Angeles County and Los Angeles City vary only one or two per cent in each column of Table 4. About 14 to 15 per cent of the students are eligible for admission to the University of California. An additional 26 to 27 per cent are also eligible for the state colleges, making a total of 41 to 42 per cent which could enter a state-supported institution. The remaining group of 58 or 59 per cent are not eligible for either the University of California or the state colleges. Presumably, these students must enroll in the junior colleges if they desire admission to a publicly supported institution of higher education.

Incidentally, compared with the state-wide survey of eligibility of 1955 graduates, the results in Table 4 indicate that about 3 per cent more of the Los Angeles County graduates are eligible for admission to the University of California as compared with the average for districts through-

¹ The Joint Staff is particularly indebted to Jay R. Brick of the Los Angeles County Schools and Howard A. Bowman of the Los Angeles City Schools for their unstinting efforts in gathering these data within their respective school systems.

Table 4

ELIGIBILITY OF JUNE GRADUATES FROM PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY
TO ENTER THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AND STATE COLLEGES

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Location of High School Districts	Meeting U. of Calif. Requirements	Remainder Meeting State College Requirements	Total Meeting State College Requirements (1 and 2)	Not Meeting U. of Calif. or State College Requirements	Total Graduates Whose Transcripts are Evaluated
Los Angeles County ¹ (Outside L. A. City)					
Number	2,740	5,126	7,866	10,954	18,820
Per Cent	14.6	27.2	41.8	58.2	100.0
Los Angeles City ²					
Number	1,789	3,286	5,075	7,450	12,525
Per Cent	14.3	26.2	40.5	59.5	100.0

¹ Based upon transcripts of June, 1957 graduates.

² Based upon transcripts of June, 1958 graduates.

out the State. On the other hand, slightly less than 2 per cent fewer of the Los Angeles County graduates, as compared with state-wide data, are eligible for admission to the state colleges. It should be remembered, however, that these comparisons are not entirely valid because the state-wide and the Los Angeles studies deal with graduates of different years.

In order to visualize the relationship between the students' eligibility and their areas of residence, the Los Angeles County and City results are combined in Table 5.* These data reveal some interesting differential rates of eligibility according to the various subareas (CEA-12A to D).

Whereas nearly 17 per cent of the public high school graduates in the Northwest Area are eligible for admission to the University of California, about 15 per cent have similar eligibility in the Central Area, 12 per cent in the Southern Area, and only 11 per cent in the Eastern Area (Eastern San Gabriel Valley).

The distribution of those eligible only for state college admission (Col. 3, Table 5) is quite similar to the University of California rates with the exception of a higher rate for the Central Area than for the Northwest region. About 28 per cent of the public high school graduates are eligible only for the state colleges in the Central Area, 27 per cent in the Northwest Area, followed by 25.5 per cent in the Southern Area, and only 18.6 per cent in the Eastern Area. The total proportion of public high school graduates who are eligible for admission to the state colleges, including those also eligible for admission to the University of California, ranges from 44 per cent in the Northwest Area to only 29 per cent in the Eastern Area, with 43.5 per cent in the Central Area, and 38 per cent in the Southern Area.

* The graduates of two different years (1957 and 1958) are combined here on the assumption that the rate of eligibility does not vary significantly during a two-year period.

Table 5

ELIGIBILITY OF JUNE GRADUATES FROM PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS
IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY (INCLUDING LOS ANGELES CITY)
TO ENTER THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AND
STATE COLLEGES, BY GEOGRAPHIC SUBAREAS
(COMBINATION OF 1957 AND 1958)

CEA-12 Geographic Subareas	(1) Total Transcripts Evaluated	(2) Meeting U. of Calif. Requirements	(3) Remainder Meeting State College Requirements	(4) Total Meeting State College Requirements (2 and 3)	(5) Not Meeting U. of Calif. or State College Requirements
A. Northwest Area					
Number	6,274	1,062	1,711	2,773	3,501
Per Cent	100.0	16.9	27.3	44.2	55.8
B. Central Area					
Number	14,067	2,127	3,998	6,125	7,942
Per Cent	100.0	15.1	28.4	43.5	56.5
C. Southern Area					
Number	9,500	1,178	2,423	3,601	5,899
Per Cent	100.0	12.4	25.5	37.9	62.1
D. Eastern Area					
Number	1,504	162	280	442	1,062
Per Cent	100.0	10.8	18.6	29.4	70.6
TOTALS	31,345	4,529	8,412	12,941	18,404
PER CENT	100.0	14.4	26.8	41.3	58.7

Note: Percentages may not add to indicated totals, due to independent rounding.

Conversely, the per cent who are ineligible for both the University of California and the state colleges varies from 70.6 per cent in the Eastern Area to 56 per cent in the Northwest Area, with the Southern Area accounting for 62 per cent and the Central Area for 56.5 per cent in this category.

In summarizing these data from the transcript study, if Table 5 is accepted as indicative of the situation, then it appears that the highest proportion of graduates eligible for admission to the state colleges resides in the Northwest Area. On the other hand, the eastern part of Los Angeles County contains the lowest proportion of students eligible for entrance into the state colleges. This difference may be more apparent than real, however, because many students who are ineligible for state college or University admission at the time of graduation from high school succeed in establishing academic records in the junior colleges which permit their entrance into these institutions as transferees. Thus, many of the 59 per cent of the Los Angeles graduates who are ineligible for state college entrance may later establish eligibility as junior college transfers.

Continuation Patterns

Another section of the transcript study deals with the extent to which high school graduates continue their education by enrolling in collegiate institutions during the same year as graduation from high school. Although these studies are presented with certain reservations, they represent the best available data at the present time. Their primary contribution is to outline a general pattern rather than to establish accurate percentages.

Los Angeles City Graduates

Data concerning the patterns of collegiate attendance of graduates from the Los Angeles City Schools were obtained by a follow-up survey. A question-

naire, directed to a sample of 1,700 June, 1958 high school graduates, achieved responses from 1,075 students. This response represents 8.5 per cent of the total June, 1958 high school graduates.

Figure 3 portrays the distribution of the 1,075 student responses in respect to college enrollment. According to this survey, 69.5 per cent of the respondents were enrolled in a college. This proportion appears to be very high, probably resulting from biased returns due to the tendency of those enrolled in college to respond more readily to a questionnaire regarding college enrollment than those who are not attending college.¹

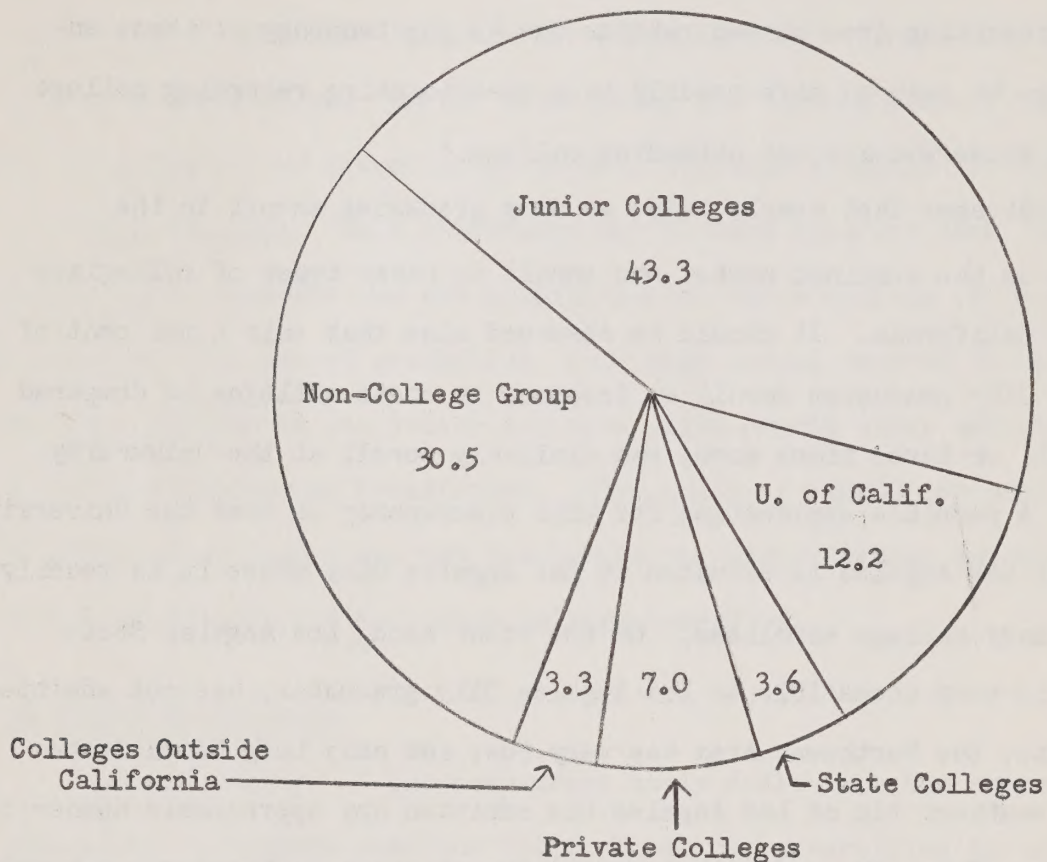
Figure 3 indicates that nearly twice as many graduates enroll in the junior colleges as the combined number who enroll in other types of collegiate institutions in California. It should be observed also that only 4 per cent of the Los Angeles City graduates enroll as freshmen in state colleges as compared with 12 per cent, or three times more, who similarly enroll at the University of California. A possible explanation for this discrepancy is that the University of California at Los Angeles is situated in Los Angeles City where it is readily accessible for many college enrollees. On the other hand, Los Angeles State College, which is very accessible to Los Angeles City graduates, has not admitted freshman students; the Northwest Area has very few; and only Long Beach State College at the southern tip of Los Angeles has admitted any appreciable number of college freshmen. Thus, the present accessibility of state colleges for entering freshmen in Los Angeles County is very poor. Also, it may be noted in Figure 3 that the majority of graduates (59 per cent) enroll in California publicly supported institutions as compared with only 7 per cent who enroll in the private

¹ Two successive mailings of the questionnaire were made to the original sample of 1,700 students in order to derive 1,075 replies. Answers to the second mailing showed more non-college students than answers to the first mailing. Presumably, therefore, if successive follow-ups were made of the non-respondents, this group would show continuously larger proportions of non-college attenders.

Figure 3

DISTRIBUTION OF JUNE, 1958 GRADUATES OF PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS IN
LOS ANGELES CITY, ACCORDING TO FRESHMAN COLLEGIATE ENROLLMENT¹

(SAMPLE: 1,075 STUDENTS OR 8.5 PER CENT OF TOTAL GRADUATING CLASS.)



¹ The per cent of college attenders appears high, probably due to a bias in the sampling as explained in the footnote on the previous page.

Note: Percentages may not total 100 per cent, due to independent rounding.

colleges of California.

Further details concerning the collegiate enrollments of Los Angeles City high school graduates appear in Table 6. According to these data, fully 95 per cent of the public high school graduates who continue their education immediately after graduation enroll in a California college, whereas 5 per cent seek education outside the state. Eighty-six per cent of the college attenders remain in Los Angeles County. Among the 9 per cent who seek education elsewhere in California, about two-thirds of them enroll at other campuses of the University of California, 19 per cent in private colleges, and 11 per cent in state colleges. Approximately two-thirds of all Los Angeles City graduates who continue their education in California enroll in the junior colleges, nearly all of these remaining in Los Angeles County.

Los Angeles County Graduates (Outside Los Angeles City)

Also, a study was made of the June, 1957 graduates of public high schools in Los Angeles County, excluding Los Angeles City, in respect to their continuance of education in collegiate institutions. This follow-up survey was performed by the various school districts throughout Los Angeles County employing various approaches. Some districts conducted previous follow-up studies of their graduates; others sought information from teachers, counselors and others who were acquainted with the graduates; others made surveys of the intentions of their senior classes; and still others used a variety of methods for making estimates such as noting the schools to which transcripts were sent or from which grade reports were received.

Table 6

DISTRIBUTION OF JUNE, 1958 GRADUATES FROM THE PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS IN LOS ANGELES CITY
CONTINUING THEIR EDUCATION, BY TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS
(SAMPLE: 1,075 OR 8.5 PER CENT OF TOTAL CLASS)

Location of Colleges	Types of Colleges in California										Per Cent of Total		
	Junior Colleges		State Colleges		Univ. of Calif.		Private Colleges		Colleges Outside Calif.			Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		No.	%
Within Los Angeles County	462	71.6	32	5.0	88	13.6	63	9.8			645	100.0	86.3
Within California, Excluding Los Angeles	4	6.1	7	10.6	43	65.2	12	18.2			66	100.0	8.8
Total in California	466	65.5	39	5.5	131	18.4	75	10.5			711	100.0	95.2
Outside California									36	100.0	36	100.0	4.8
Total Graduates Enrolled	466	62.4	39	5.2	131	17.5	75	10.0	36	4.8	747	100.0	100.0

Note: Percentages are carried to one decimal place because it was deemed unwise to round small percentages. Percentages may not add to 100 per cent, due to independent rounding.

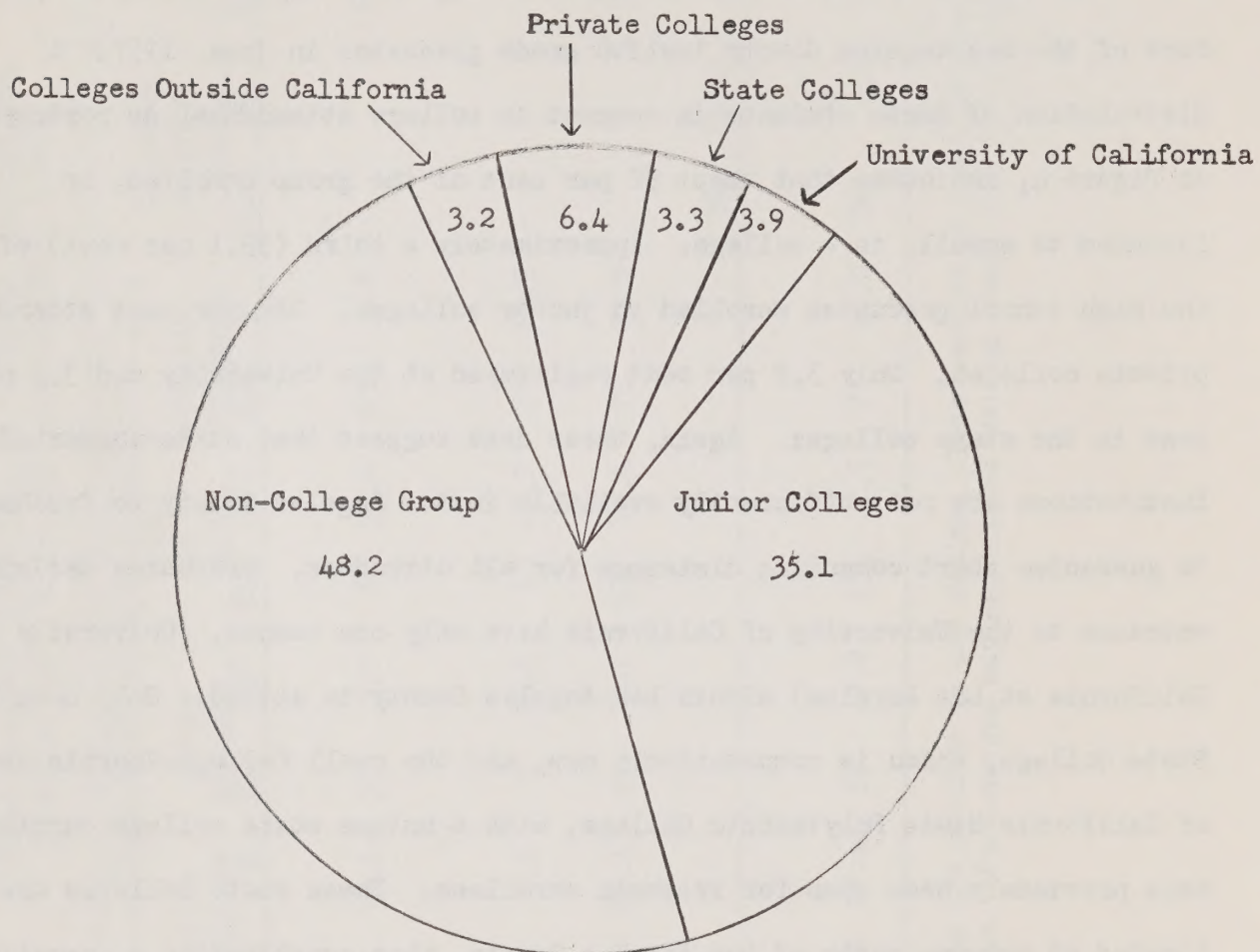
Admittedly, the lack of uniformity in gathering and compiling these data may introduce serious questions concerning their validity. Again, however, this survey represents the best available information and is used here only to portray general patterns of collegiate attendance.

This study accounts in various ways for 19,687 or approximately 91 per cent of the Los Angeles County twelfth grade graduates in June, 1957. A distribution of these students in respect to college attendance, as portrayed in Figure 4, indicates that about 52 per cent of the group enrolled, or intended to enroll, in a college. Approximately a third (35.1 per cent) of the high school graduates enrolled in junior colleges. Six per cent attended private colleges. Only 3.9 per cent registered at the University and 3.3 per cent in the state colleges. Again, these data suggest that state-supported institutions are not sufficiently available in Los Angeles County to freshmen to guarantee short commuting distances for all attenders. Graduates desiring entrance to the University of California have only one campus, (University of California at Los Angeles) within Los Angeles County to attend. Only Long Beach State College, which is comparatively new, and the small Kellogg-Voorhis campus of California State Polytechnic College, with a unique state college curriculum, have previously been open for freshman enrollees. These state colleges are located at extreme parts of Los Angeles County, thus constituting a commuting problem for those desiring this type of education.

Table 7 portrays a distribution of the June, 1957 graduates from the public high schools in Los Angeles County (outside Los Angeles City) in respect to the types of institutions attended by those who continue their formal education. Approximately 94 per cent of the more than 10,000 students reported here continue their education in California, with four out of every five students

Figure 4

DISTRIBUTION OF JUNE, 1957 GRADUATES OF PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS
IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY, (EXCLUDING LOS ANGELES CITY)
ACCORDING TO FRESHMAN COLLEGIATE ENROLLMENT



Note: The percentage distribution shown here is based on the various methods of arriving at college attendance described earlier in this section.

Percentages may not total 100 per cent, due to independent rounding.

Table 7

DISTRIBUTION OF JUNE, 1957 GRADUATES FROM THE PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS
IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY, OUTSIDE LOS ANGELES CITY
CONTINUING THEIR EDUCATION, BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION

Location of Colleges	Types of Colleges in California								Colleges Outside Calif.		Total		Per Cent of Total
	Junior Colleges		State Colleges		Univ. of Calif.		Private Colleges						
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%					
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%					
Within Los Angeles County	6,481	80.1	451	5.6	410	5.1	748	9.2			8,090	100.0	79.4
Within California, Excluding Los Angeles	422	28.7	191	13.0	355	24.1	504	34.2			1,472	100.0	14.5
Total in California	6,903	72.2	642	6.7	765	8.0	1,252	13.1			9,562	100.0	93.9
Outside California									621	100.0	621	100.0	6.1
Total Graduates Enrolled in Colleges	6,903	67.8	642	6.3	765	7.5	1,252	12.3	621	6.1	10,183	100.0	100.0

remaining in Los Angeles County. About two-thirds of all college-bound students enroll in junior colleges, the vast majority of these remaining in Los Angeles County. Among those from Los Angeles County who seek education elsewhere in California, the proportions entering private colleges, junior colleges and the University of California each constitute from one-fourth to one-third of the total group, with a considerably lower per cent going to state colleges. It should be observed too that nearly half of those attending the University of California, enroll at campuses outside of Los Angeles County. Likewise, a sizeable group--about 30 per cent--of the Los Angeles County students attending state colleges enroll at campuses outside of Los Angeles County. Perhaps this tendency supports the relative inaccessibility of state-supported institutions within Los Angeles County, making it necessary for many students to travel away from home for this type of higher education. On the other hand, this tendency does not hold for the junior colleges because they are readily accessible throughout Los Angeles County.

Among the 8,090 students from Los Angeles County reported as enrolled, or likely to enroll, in collegiate institutions within Los Angeles County, the origin and destination of 7,430 of these, or 92 per cent, are known. A cross tabulation of the area of student origin with the area of destination, i.e., location of college attended, provides a clue concerning intra-county transition from high school to college. These data are presented in Table 8. As comparable data are lacking for the Los Angeles City high school graduates, a complete picture of this situation is not available.

First, it may be learned from a quick inspection of Table 8 that the vast majority of students, as might be expected, tend to enroll at institutions

Table 8

DISTRIBUTION OF JUNE, 1957 GRADUATES FROM PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS, CLASSIFIED BY SUBAREAS
CONTINUING THEIR EDUCATION IN VARIOUS TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS

Area of Origin (County H.S. Districts)	Destination by Area and Type of Institution*																
	Northwest Area					Central Area				Southern Area				Eastern Area			
	JC	SC	UC	PC	Total	JC	SC	PC	Total	JC	SC	PC	Total	JC	SC	PC	Total
Northwest	907	1	147	0	1,055	57	3	122	182	5	0	6	11	2	6	30	38
Per Cent	70.5	0.1	11.4	-	82.0	4.4	0.2	9.5	14.2	0.4	-	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.5	2.3	2.9
Central	104	1	130	0	235	1,550	1	225	1,776	67	17	41	125	353	19	49	421
Per Cent	4.1	0.0	5.1	-	9.2	60.6	0.0	8.8	69.4	2.6	0.7	1.6	4.9	13.8	0.7	1.9	16.5
Southern	3	0	114	0	117	22	1	150	173	2,198	329	19	2,546	7	8	24	39
Per Cent	0.1	-	4.0	-	4.1	0.8	0.0	5.2	6.0	76.5	11.4	0.7	88.5	0.2	0.3	0.8	1.4
Eastern	2	1	7	0	10	5	0	21	26	0	4	11	15	607	24	30	661
Per Cent	0.3	0.1	1.0	-	1.4	0.7	-	2.9	3.7	-	0.6	1.5	2.1	85.2	3.4	4.2	92.8
TOTALS	1,016	3	398	0	1,417	1,634	5	518	2,157	2,270	350	77	2,697	969	57	133	1,159
PER CENT (Destination)	13.7	0.0	5.4	-	19.1	21.9	0.1	7.0	29.0	30.6	4.7	1.0	36.3	13.0	0.8	1.8	15.6

* JC--Junior College; SC--State College; UC--University of California; PC--Private College.

Note: This table may be read as follows: Of the 1,286 students originating from high school 82.0 per cent attend institutions in the Northwest Area; 182, or 14.2 per cent attend 0.9 per cent in the Southern Area; and 38, or 2.9 per cent in the Eastern Area. The students included in this table, 17.3 per cent originate from the Northwest Area, 34.4 38.7 per cent from the Southern Area, and 9.6 per cent from the Eastern Area.

The boundaries of the four subareas referred to in this table are identified in Figure

within their respective areas. Approximately 82 per cent of the San Fernando Valley students attend college in that area. Similarly, the central area retains 69 per cent of its students, the southern area 88 per cent, and the eastern area 93 per cent.

The tendency to enroll at easily accessible institutions is evidenced further in Table 8 by the rates of attendance at the University of California and the state colleges. For example, the University of California at Los Angeles, which is the only University of California campus in Los Angeles County, attracts over 10 per cent of the students from the northwest area, but only about 5 per cent of the central area students, 4 per cent of the southern area students and only 1 per cent of the eastern area students. Likewise, Long Beach State College located in the southern area, attracts about 11 per cent of the students from the southern area as compared with less than 1 per cent of students originating from any other area in Los Angeles County. Thus, it appears that in a large metropolitan area such as Los Angeles County, students tend to be attracted to easily accessible institutions rather than commute long distances. This tendency is supported further by the enrollment rates of the junior colleges, which attract nearly four-fifths of the entering freshmen from all areas of Los Angeles County.

COLLEGIATE ENROLLMENTS

The studies and data cited in the previous pages of this report are primarily background materials to provide the reader with a general review of factors bearing upon the need for higher education facilities in this area. From these studies, it is possible to chart the growth of population and of high school graduates, and to learn some of the modifying conditions which affect higher education in Los Angeles County. More particularly, however, these studies provide a backdrop for interpreting important data to be presented in this section of the report concerning projected collegiate enrollments. This section is devoted to a review of enrollments in accredited colleges located in CEA-12 (Los Angeles-Orange Counties) and to enrollment projections of publicly supported institutions with special emphasis upon the state colleges. Consideration is then given to the need for additional state colleges in the light of the potential number of students to be served.

Present Collegiate Enrollments

A better understanding of the future higher educational needs of Los Angeles County is gained by learning the extent to which students are now enrolled in the collegiate institutions of Los Angeles County. Based upon information provided by reports from the Bureau of Educational Research, State Department of Education, Table 9 shows the full-time and part-time enrollments of all accredited institutions of higher education, classified by the various subareas (A to E) of Enrollment Area 12. The total full-time and part-time enrollments in 1954 are compared with those of 1957, with the per cent of increase for the three-year period indicated.

It should be remembered that these enrollments include students from widespread geographic areas and therefore are not indicative of the size

of enrollments from Los Angeles County. Table 9 is valuable, however, in portraying the total growth of institutions located in various areas of the Los Angeles-Orange County region.

Review of the Los Angeles County totals indicates that in 1957 about 81,000 full-time and 46,000 part-time students were attending institutions located in Los Angeles County, of which 73 per cent and 83 per cent, respectively, were enrolled in publicly supported institutions. As might be anticipated, about two-thirds of the public college enrollments in Los Angeles are found in the junior colleges. Only about 10 per cent of the total full-time enrollment and 28 per cent of the part-time enrollment in Los Angeles County are found in the state colleges.

During the three-year period covered by the table, private colleges show the slowest rate of growth. On the other hand, the state colleges, which were comparatively young institutions with small enrollments in Los Angeles County in 1954, have attained over 90 per cent increase of enrollment during the three-year period. Although this rate of increase is likely to diminish in future years, it points to large potential enrollments in the state colleges.

In respect to the growth of institutions according to subarea, the largest increases in all areas except 12A (Northwest) result from the expansion of junior college enrollments. In 12A, the University exceeds other institutions in the number of increased full-time enrollments (1,844) experienced during the three-year period. The largest per cent of growth in full-time enrollments (43.3%) is indicated in 12C (Southern Los Angeles), resulting from the increases of students in the junior colleges (2,347) and at Long Beach State College (2,073). Another area characterized by high per cents of increase--37.9% of full-time and 71.4% of part-time students--is 12D (Eastern Los Angeles), but this area has

Table 9

GROWTH OF COLLEGIATE ENROLLMENTS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY,
ARRANGED BY SUBAREA, BETWEEN
1954 AND 1957, INCLUSIVE

Enrollment Area	1954		1957		Difference 1954-57		Per Cent of Increase 1954-57	
	Full-Time	Part-Time	Full-Time	Part-Time	Full-Time	Part-Time	Full-Time	Part-Time
12A (Northwest L. A.)								
Private Colleges	425	160	768	387	343	227		
Public Colleges	20,018	2,961	23,466	9,498	3,448	6,537		
Junior Colleges	6,944	2,090	7,924	6,434	980	4,344		
State Colleges	-	-	624	1,901	624	1,901		
University	13,074	871	14,918	1,163	1,844	292		
Total	20,443	3,121	24,234	9,885	3,791	6,764	18.5	216.7
12B (Central L. A.)								
Private Colleges	15,587	10,569	17,061	7,125	1,474	-3,444		
Public Colleges	15,549	11,123	18,698	16,161	3,149	5,038		
Junior Colleges	13,431	6,558	15,794	9,682	2,363	3,124		
State Colleges	2,118	4,565	2,904	6,479	786	1,914		
University	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total	31,136	21,692	35,759	23,286	4,623	1,594	14.8	7.3
12C (Southern L. A.)								
Private Colleges	958	60	1,073	84	115	24		
Public Colleges	9,519	7,573	13,939	11,709	4,420	4,136		
Junior Colleges	7,922	5,423	10,269	7,409	2,347	1,986		
State Colleges	1,597	2,150	3,670	4,300	2,073	2,150		
University	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total	10,477	7,633	15,012	11,793	4,535	4,160	43.3	54.5

Table 9 (Cont'd.)

GROWTH OF COLLEGIATE ENROLLMENTS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY,
ARRANGED BY SUBAREA, BETWEEN
1954 AND 1957, inclusive

Enrollment Area	1954		1957		Difference 1954-57		Per Cent of Increase 1954-57	
	Full-Time	Part-Time	Full-Time	Part-Time	Full-Time	Part-Time	Full-Time	Part-Time
12D (Eastern L. A.)								
Private Colleges	2,256	439	2,564	406	308	-33		
Public Colleges	2,091	221	3,429	857	1,338	636		
Junior Colleges	1,709	221	2,700	788	991	567		
State Colleges	382	-	729	69	347	69		
University	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total	4,347	660	5,993	1,263	1,646	603	37.9	91.4
12A-D (Los Angeles County)								
Private Colleges	19,226	11,228	21,466	8,002	2,240	-3,226	11.6	-28.7
Public Colleges	47,177	21,878	59,532	38,225	12,355	16,347	26.2	74.7
Junior Colleges	30,006	14,292	36,687	24,313	6,681	10,021	22.3	70.1
State Colleges	4,097	6,715	7,927	12,749	3,830	6,034	93.5	89.8
University	13,074	871	14,918	1,163	1,844	292	14.1	33.5
Total	66,403	33,106	80,998	46,227	14,595	13,121	22.0	39.6
12E (Orange County)								
Private Colleges	462	27	494	266	32	239		
Public Colleges	2,821	502	4,007	1,602	1,186	1,100		
Junior Colleges	2,821	502	4,007	1,602	1,186	1,100		
State Colleges	-	-	-	-	-	-		
University	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total	3,283	529	4,501	1,868	1,218	1,339	37.1	253.1

fewer students than the others.

In summary, as shown in Table 9, collegiate enrollments are expanding rapidly throughout Los Angeles County. The largest growth in number of students during the three-year period covered in the table is experienced in the junior colleges and the largest per cent of growth occurs in the state colleges.

Future Collegiate Enrollments

Table 9 demonstrates rather conclusively the rapid growth of publicly supported institutions of higher education in Los Angeles County in the past. Projections made for the three segments of publicly supported higher education indicate an even greater expansion of enrollments during future years. Some of the factors which account for these expanded enrollments are the high post-war birth rates, heavy immigration to the region, increased emphasis on higher education, and greater accessibility to collegiate institutions.

Although particular interest is given to state college enrollments, projections for junior colleges and the University of California at Los Angeles are presented in this report to show the full picture of the development of publicly supported higher education. Unfortunately, the estimates cited here for the three segments of higher education are not derived from the same source and, thus, are not correlated to produce meaningful totals for the publicly supported higher education in Los Angeles County.

Projections of Junior College Enrollments

Recent estimates of future enrollments in the public junior colleges of Los Angeles County have been made by John McGinnis, Director of the Educational

Table 9 (Cont'd.)

GROWTH OF COLLEGIATE ENROLLMENTS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY,
ARRANGED BY SUBAREA, BETWEEN
1954 AND 1957, inclusive

Enrollment Area	1954		1957		Difference 1954-57		Per Cent of Increase 1954-57	
	Full-Time	Part-Time	Full-Time	Part-Time	Full-Time	Part-Time	Full-Time	Part-Time
12D (Eastern L. A.)								
Private Colleges	2,256	439	2,564	406	308	-33		
Public Colleges	2,091	221	3,429	857	1,338	636		
Junior Colleges	1,709	221	2,700	788	991	567		
State Colleges	382	-	729	69	347	69		
University	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total	4,347	660	5,993	1,263	1,646	603	37.9	91.4
12A-D (Los Angeles County)								
Private Colleges	19,226	11,228	21,466	8,002	2,240	-3,226	11.6	-28.7
Public Colleges	47,177	21,878	59,532	38,225	12,355	16,347	26.2	74.7
Junior Colleges	30,006	14,292	36,687	24,313	6,681	10,021	22.3	70.1
State Colleges	4,097	6,715	7,927	12,749	3,830	6,034	93.5	89.8
University	13,074	871	14,918	1,163	1,844	292	14.1	33.5
Total	66,403	33,106	80,998	46,227	14,595	13,121	22.0	39.6
12E (Orange County)								
Private Colleges	462	27	494	266	32	239		
Public Colleges	2,821	502	4,007	1,602	1,186	1,100		
Junior Colleges	2,821	502	4,007	1,602	1,186	1,100		
State Colleges	-	-	-	-	-	-		
University	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total	3,283	529	4,501	1,868	1,218	1,339	37.1	253.1

fewer students than the others.

In summary, as shown in Table 9, collegiate enrollments are expanding rapidly throughout Los Angeles County. The largest growth in number of students during the three-year period covered in the table is experienced in the junior colleges and the largest per cent of growth occurs in the state colleges.

Future Collegiate Enrollments

Table 9 demonstrates rather conclusively the rapid growth of publicly supported institutions of higher education in Los Angeles County in the past. Projections made for the three segments of publicly supported higher education indicate an even greater expansion of enrollments during future years. Some of the factors which account for these expanded enrollments are the high post-war birth rates, heavy immigration to the region, increased emphasis on higher education, and greater accessibility to collegiate institutions.

Although particular interest is given to state college enrollments, projections for junior colleges and the University of California at Los Angeles are presented in this report to show the full picture of the development of publicly supported higher education. Unfortunately, the estimates cited here for the three segments of higher education are not derived from the same source and, thus, are not correlated to produce meaningful totals for the publicly supported higher education in Los Angeles County.

Projections of Junior College Enrollments

Recent estimates of future enrollments in the public junior colleges of Los Angeles County have been made by John McGinnis, Director of the Educational

Housing Branch, Business Service Division, Los Angeles City Schools. These projections appear in Table 10, "Actual and Projected Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollments, Grades 13 and 14, Los Angeles County, Public Junior Colleges, For Selected Years, 1953-1970." Although high, medium, and low estimates--each based upon a different set of assumptions--are given in the complete study, only the medium figures are presented in this table.

These estimates assume that high school graduates and junior college freshmen will follow much the same progression ratio as in the past four years, beginning with the year they continued on to the freshman and sophomore classes respectively. Table 10 indicates future enrollments of full-time students in 1970 of 88,043, an increase over 1956-57 of 170 per cent, in the Los Angeles County junior colleges. At the same time, total students served (full-time plus part-time) number 130,434, an increase over 1956-57 of 158 per cent.

As an increasing number of junior college students transfer to the state colleges to continue their education, the large predicted enrollments in 1970 comprise many students who will become state college enrollees. In the fall of 1957, the four state college campuses in Los Angeles County received 1,647 transfers from the junior colleges in Los Angeles.

University of California at Los Angeles

Only one campus of the University of California is located in Los Angeles County. Table 11 gives estimates of the full-time enrollments for the University of California at Los Angeles for selected years from 1950 to 1970, as compiled by the State Department of Finance. It may be observed in this table that the enrollment on this campus of the University of California is expected to double between 1957 and 1970. A total enrollment of 33,000 full-time students is estimated for 1970. Although the combined projections of Table 10 and 11 indicate clearly that large numbers of Los Angeles County students can, and will, enroll in publicly supported higher education institutions other than the state colleges, nevertheless,

Table 10

ACTUAL AND PROJECTED FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME ENROLLMENTS,
GRADES 13 AND 14, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, PUBLIC JUNIOR
COLLEGES, FOR SELECTED YEARS, 1953-1970*
(MEDIUM ESTIMATES)

Year	Type of Data	Full-Time Only	Full-Time and Part-Time
1953-54	Actual	23,393	33,768
1954-55	Actual	28,108	40,017
1955-56	Actual	30,938	44,600
1956-57	Actual	32,581	50,486
1960-61	Projected	48,718	72,175
1965-66	Projected	68,687	101,759
1970-71	Projected	88,043	130,434

* All data selected from complete tables developed by John F. McGinnis in A Forecast of Junior College Needs to 1975 in Los Angeles County and City (Ed. D. dissertation). Los Angeles: University of Southern California, June, 1958.

Table 11

ESTIMATES OF FULL-TIME ENROLLMENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
AT LOS ANGELES (INCLUDING MEDICAL CENTER) FOR SELECTED YEARS 1950-1970*

<u>Year</u> <u>(Fall)</u>		<u>Full-Time</u> <u>Students</u>
1950	(Actual)	14,125
1951	(Actual)	13,276
1952	(Actual)	13,236
1953	(Actual)	13,252
1954	(Actual)	13,688
1955	(Actual)	14,830
1956	(Actual)	15,823
1957	(Actual)	15,876
1960	(Projected)	17,800
1965	(Projected)	25,400
1970	(Projected)	33,000

* Data compiled by the Financial Research Section, State Department of Finance. The 1970 estimate is an extrapolation of estimates made to 1966 on November 28, 1958.

Note: These estimates are based on the assumption that only a single campus of the University will continue to serve this area.

it may be anticipated that the state colleges will assume responsibility for preparing Los Angeles County students in many curriculums and programs which are unique to the state colleges.

Future State College Enrollments

Projections of the state college enrollments for existing Los Angeles institutions are given here in order to ascertain the need for additional facilities to accommodate excessive enrollments. The Joint Staff since its beginning has relied upon the Department of Finance for these estimates because (a) this agency has a competent staff with many years of experience in working with enrollment projections, (b) Los Angeles County data can be brought into line and made compatible with data developed in other sections of the state, and (c) the Department of Finance is less influenced by local interpretation of the data.

Enrollment projections for each successive year to 1970 were provided in terms of the total number of regular students. The following brief description of the method used by the Department of Finance in making these projections is included as background for interpreting the results.

The future enrollments of regular state college students in the Los Angeles-Orange County area (CEA-12) have been projected through the application of an "area of origin and grade-progression" method. This technique is based upon past experience in the tendencies of given areas to send students to the various colleges as well as in the tendencies of given institutions to hold students after enrollment and to augment their numbers with transfers at the various class levels. In the absence of past experience, as in the case of new colleges such as the planned Orange County state college, the experience of other colleges

served as examples. The examples were selected on the basis of presumed similarity of drawing power to the new institution, drawing power being the resultant of the relative accessibility of the state college and other nearby institutions, level of junior college competition, and other forces.

In brief, the method employed builds an annual contingent of first-time regular freshmen for each college by the application of appropriate rates to high school graduates in the area or areas served by the college, resulting in estimates of the total first-time freshmen from the area. The total freshman class for each institution for each year is derived from this figure through the application of estimated rates of transfer from other institutions and of rates of continuation from the previous year. The freshmen students are subsequently passed into the sophomore class of the following year according to selected "grade-progression ratios." These surviving "old" sophomores are joined by sophomore transfers and the new totals passed into the junior class of the next year in accordance with another grade-progression ratio. In this manner, all classes for each of the institutions for each year through 1970 were formed.

The very substantial growth in state college enrollments which is foreseen is attributable not only to the anticipated increase in the annual number of public high school graduates but to an increase in the rates at which these graduates continue their education in the state colleges. Furthermore, continued development of junior colleges in CEA-12 will feed more students into the colleges at higher levels, principally into the junior classes of the various institutions. In some cases graduate programs will develop where at present, only a few graduate students attend.

A detailed presentation of this method and of the various rates and grade-progression ratios employed in the computations, as well as complete projections of state college enrollments, are available in the Financial Research Section of the State Department of Finance.

The results of this method yield projections of theoretical, rather than assured, estimates of state college enrollments. These estimates assume that certain known enrollment tendencies will continue to exert their influences, but no provision is made for the effect of external factors such as lack of facilities, marked changes in social or economic conditions, reorganization of curricular or admissions policies, etc. Thus, the estimated totals for each college represent the number of students anticipated, if the colleges can provide adequate facilities for the expanded enrollments, if other state institutions of higher education are not introduced in this area to detract portions of their student bodies, and if many other unforeseen conditions are not encountered.

The Department of Finance projections, computed in terms of Fall enrollment of regular students, are converted to two sets of data for use in this report: (1) Fall enrollments of full-time students, as given in Table 12, and (2) annual full-time equivalent (F.T.E.) enrollment of regular students, as presented in Table 13. Each set of data has particular significance to this study.

Table 12, comprising the Fall enrollment of full-time students,¹ presents data in a form comparable with the junior college projections appearing in

¹ A full-time student is one who enrolls for 12 or more units per semester.

Table 12

ACTUAL AND PROJECTED FALL ENROLLMENT OF FULL-TIME STUDENTS* IN CALIFORNIA STATE COLLEGES
LOCATED IN CEA-12, 1950-51 THROUGH 1970-71

Year	San Fernando Valley	Los Angeles	Long Beach	Cal Poly--K.V.	Total L.A. County	Orange Co.	Total CEA-12
<u>Actual</u>							
1950-51	- -	1,505	773	389	2,667	- -	2,667
1951-52	- -	1,605	1,033	317	2,955	- -	2,955
1952-53	- -	2,351	1,140	405	3,896	- -	3,896
1953-54	- -	1,750	1,117	409	3,276	- -	3,276
1954-55	- -	2,118	1,597	382	4,097	- -	4,097
1955-56	- -	2,478	2,273	377	5,128	- -	5,128
1956-57	221	2,679	3,114	488	6,281	- -	6,281
1957-58	624	2,904	3,670	729	7,927	- -	7,927
<u>Projected</u>							
1958-59	1,057	3,562	4,434	922	9,975	- -	9,975
1959-60	1,489	4,531	5,602	1,214	12,836	398	13,234
1960-61	2,141	5,876	7,184	1,763	16,964	628	17,592
1961-62	3,123	7,146	9,078	2,330	21,677	979	22,656
1962-63	4,360	8,404	10,995	3,019	26,778	1,144	27,922
1963-64	5,620	9,670	12,640	3,774	31,704	1,510	33,214
1964-65	6,888	11,378	14,017	4,704	36,987	2,114	39,101
1965-66	8,070	13,371	15,056	5,685	42,182	2,926	45,108
1966-67	9,257	15,528	16,274	6,809	47,868	3,957	51,825
1967-68	10,417	17,491	17,713	8,050	53,671	4,931	58,602
1968-69	11,358	19,112	18,870	9,219	58,559	5,687	64,246
1969-70	12,068	20,405	19,748	10,408	62,629	6,284	68,913
1970-71	12,614	21,301	20,377	11,638	65,930	6,796	72,726

* A full-time student is one who enrolls for 12 or more units of credit.

Note: This table is based upon projections, prepared by the Department of Finance, of the Fall enrollments of regular students. The estimates thus provided are converted in this table to full-time enrollments on the basis of the Fall, 1957, ratio of full-time to regular students at each college. The 1957 ratio for Long Beach State College is used to convert the Orange County State College projections to full-time students.

Table 13

ACTUAL AND PROJECTED ANNUAL FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT ENROLLMENT¹ OF REGULAR STUDENTS
IN CALIFORNIA STATE COLLEGES LOCATED IN CEA-12, 1950-51 THROUGH 1970-71

Year	San Fernando Valley	Los Angeles	Long Beach	Cal Poly K-V	Total L.A. County	Orange Co.	Total CEA-12
<u>Actual</u>							
1950-51	--	2,115	636	378	3,129	--	3,129
1951-52	--	1,997	897	323	3,217	--	3,217
1952-53	--	2,119	1,020	417	3,556	--	3,556
1953-54	--	2,222	1,332	440	3,994	--	3,994
1954-55	--	2,760	1,874	400	5,034	--	5,034
1955-56	--	3,194	2,636	401	6,231	--	6,231
1956-57	370	3,366	3,550	489	7,775	---	7,775
1957-58	902	3,850	4,328	780	9,860	--	9,860
<u>Projected</u>							
1958-59	1,500	4,700	5,200	1,000	12,400	--	12,400
1959-60	2,200	6,000	6,600	1,300	16,100	500	16,600
1960-61	3,100	7,800	8,500	1,900	21,300	700	22,000
1961-62	4,500	9,500	10,700	2,500	27,200	1,200	28,400
1962-63	6,300	11,100	13,000	3,200	33,600	1,400	35,000
1963-64	8,100	12,800	14,900	4,000	39,800	1,800	41,600
1964-65	10,000	15,100	16,500	4,900	46,500	2,500	49,000
1965-66	11,700	17,700	17,800	5,900	53,100	3,500	56,600
1966-67	13,400	20,600	19,200	7,000	60,200	4,700	64,900
1967-68	15,100	23,200	20,900	8,200	67,400	5,900	73,300
1968-69	16,400	25,300	22,300	9,200	73,200	6,800	80,000
1969-70	17,400	27,000	23,300	10,300	78,000	7,500	85,500
1970-71	18,200	28,200	24,000	11,400	81,800	8,100	89,900

¹ These data are based upon projections of regular (students carrying more than six units) fall enrollments by the Financial Research Section, Budget Division, Department of Finance, converted to annual full-time equivalent enrollments.

The annual full-time equivalent enrollment is the average of all regular students in terms of a normal load of 15 semester units per term.

Table 10, page 37, and with the University of California at Los Angeles estimates in Table 11 on page 38. If these projections are correct, Los Angeles County is destined in 1970 to achieve a total of approximately 187,000 full-time students in publicly supported institutions of higher education. This estimate comprises 88,000 junior college students, 66,000 state college enrollees, and 33,000 university attenders. In addition, a vast number of part-time students would be enrolled in these institutions.

Table 13, on the other hand, provides data which are more suitable for dealing with capacity problems and planning physical facilities. The "annual full-time equivalent enrollment of regular students" is an average of the total load of all regular students (those enrolled for more than six units of credit) in terms of a normal load of fifteen semester units per term. These enrollments, although considerably higher than those in Table 12, do not include the large numbers of limited students--those carrying six units or less--in Los Angeles County.

An analysis of Table 13 indicates that CEA-12 (Los Angeles and Orange Counties), which had 9,860 F.T.E. in 1957-58, will achieve 89,900 F.T.E. by 1970. The opening of Orange County State College in 1959, providing an additional source of state college education in the southern metropolitan complex, accounts for some of the CEA-12 total. Within Los Angeles County, a total of approximately 82,000 F.T.E. is predicted for 1970.

A review of the predicted increases of students at each state college in Los Angeles County as presented in Table 13, shows a marked growth, both numerically and percentagewise. During the next decade these colleges are expected to gain large enrollments not only from the tidal wave of students which will affect public higher education in this region, but also by gaining

larger proportions of potential students by extending their curricular programs and further removing limitations on their enrollments.

Table 13 shows that the Los Angeles State College of Applied Arts and Sciences has the largest projected enrollment, totaling 28,200 F.T.E. in 1970. An enrollment of 24,000 F.T.E. is projected for Long Beach State College in 1970. This projection takes into account a split of enrollments from its former service area by the establishment of the Orange County State College. The San Fernando Valley State College is expected to achieve 18,200 F.T.E. in 1970. As this new college develops a full range of curricular programs and achieves a full complement of buildings, this remarkable growth can be realized. These figures for the three colleges represent only the full-time equivalent enrollment of regular students. Limited students, of whom large numbers are served at some state colleges, are expected to swell the totals considerably.

The Kellogg-Voorhis campus of California Polytechnic State College is expected to achieve by 1970, 11,400 F.T.E. Its projected enrollments are not as large as the other state colleges primarily because its service area (12-D) has considerably fewer public high school graduates to draw upon than other subareas of Los Angeles County. Table 3 shows approximately 9,000 public high school graduates for 12-D in 1969-70, as compared with 23,000 to 41,000 graduates predicted for other subareas of Los Angeles County.

Another observation which stems from Table 13 is that, although colleges with the largest potential enrollments in 1970 are located in the CEA-12 subareas with the largest number of public high school graduates as would be expected, nevertheless there is an inverse relationship between the size of these enrollments and the proportional increases of public high school graduates within their respective service areas. A review of Table 3 shows that

the largest increases, percentagewise, of public high school graduates is projected for those areas in which the smallest college enrollments are predicted in Table 13.

Table 14 demonstrates the same trend in another way. The state colleges in metropolitan Los Angeles and Long Beach now account for more than four-fifths of all the state college regular students in Los Angeles County, but in 1970 these two institutions are estimated to comprise less than two-thirds of the Los Angeles County State College enrollments. Although each of these institutions is expected to gain more students than either of the smaller colleges, the share of county-wide state college enrollments becomes increasingly less at Los Angeles and Long Beach State Colleges. Thus, if this trend continues after 1970 the growth potential of colleges in outlying sections of Los Angeles County may become greater than those in the central metropolitan districts.

Table 14

PROJECTED ANNUAL FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT ENROLLMENTS OF REGULAR STUDENTS IN
CALIFORNIA STATE COLLEGES LOCATED IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY FOR
SELECTED YEARS 1957-1970, WITH PER CENT OF TOTAL INDICATED*

Year	San Fernando		Los Angeles		Long Beach		Cal Poly		Total	
	Valley						K-V		L. A. County	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1957-58	902	9.1	3,850	39.0	4,328	43.9	780	7.9	9,860	100
1960-61	3,100	14.6	7,800	36.6	8,500	39.9	1,900	8.9	21,300	100
1965-66	11,700	22.0	17,700	33.3	17,800	33.5	5,900	11.1	53,100	100
1970-71	18,200	22.2	28,200	34.5	24,000	29.3	11,400	13.9	81,800	100

* Extracted from Table 13.

Note: Percentages may not total 100 per cent, due to independent rounding.

NEED FOR ADDITIONAL STATE COLLEGES

The information presented thus far in this report leads to the consideration of a need for additional state colleges in Los Angeles County. With a forecasted enrollment for the four state colleges in Los Angeles County of 81,800 F.T.E. in 1970, a question is posed concerning how many state colleges are needed in addition to existing institutions to serve these enrollments. Definitive answers to this question depend upon several issues, or policy determinations, which are not yet completely resolved. A brief review of these critical issues is presented here to show the kinds of judgments and decisions which must be made in order to determine the extent of need for additional state colleges.

(1) What should be the role of state colleges in serving the Los Angeles population?

As comparatively new institutions, the state colleges in Los Angeles County have not developed their full roles as collegiate institutions.

The Los Angeles State College of Applied Arts and Sciences¹ was created in 1947, Long Beach State College commenced in 1949, and San Fernando Valley State College became a separate institution in 1958. Hence, these colleges

¹ It should be noted that Los Angeles State College must meet a unique challenge, as its role includes additional functions as prescribed by law in the Education Code, Article 1, Section 20672, page 872, as follows:

"The purposes and functions of the college are those which serve the needs of the community and of the State and primarily include, but not limited to, the training of students for gainful occupations in the arts and sciences as related to business and industry, and in furtherance of such purposes, the college shall initiate the establishment of cooperative relationships with industry and business looking toward the development of programs of training which will relate practical experience with classroom instruction."

have witnessed only a decade or less of growth, most of which has been marked by the problems which usually characterize new institutions. During its first four years, Long Beach State College restricted its offerings to upper division and graduate instruction because of the extreme limitations in plant facilities. San Fernando Valley State College received a limited class of freshmen last year. Freshmen have not been admitted to the central campus of Los Angeles State, although plans call for their admission in 1959. The experience of these colleges, therefore, with the full range of students in the various class levels has been very limited.

The Kellogg-Voorhis campus of the California State Polytechnic College has been in operation for more than a decade, but its programs have been specialized and its enrollments small. Thus, although this college has the longest tenure, its experiences are atypical of those anticipated for the other state colleges in Los Angeles County.

In view of the extensive past and planned growth of junior colleges in this area, the role of the state colleges in accommodating lower division students and developing lower division curriculums is not entirely clear. Other aspects of the state college role in the Los Angeles area are not entirely settled. For example, to what extent should the state colleges emphasize general education and the typical four-year curriculums as compared with the highly specialized occupational and professional programs? To what extent should adult education, technical institutes, and non-credit community-service courses be emphasized?

Again, in responding to local demands, the Los Angeles state colleges have accepted evolving roles which are sensitive to new challenges. As these

roles mature, the kinds of services to be rendered in Los Angeles County and the type and size of the student populations to be served will become more evident. All of the foregoing supports a general statement from The Additional Centers Study that before final judgments can be made on this matter, an interim period is needed to "give the present state colleges an opportunity to develop their campuses and to show how much of the expected enrollment they can and will accommodate".¹

(2) How accessible should state colleges be in relation to Los Angeles students?

At the present time, nearly all centers of prospective student populations of the county, except the northern section (Antelope Valley), are within a fifteen to twenty-mile radius of an existing state college. The actual road mileage would be slightly more.²

Should state colleges be more accessible to Los Angeles students? By establishing one additional state college in the western section of Los Angeles County, nearly all students in the populous areas of the county, except Antelope Valley, would be within a ten-mile radius of a state college. Is the cost of constructing and building additional colleges justified by the greater accessibility and shorter commuting distances? Should students in heavily populated areas such as Los Angeles enjoy shorter commuting distances while students in many less populated areas of the state are forced to leave

¹ T. C. Holy and H. H. Semans, A Study of the Need for Additional Centers of Public Higher Education in California. Sacramento: California State Department of Education, 1957, page 65.

² The Department of Highways has an elaborate plan for a network of freeways throughout the county, which will undoubtedly shorten the time and distance of commuters to the existing state colleges.

home in order to attend a state college?

The answers to such questions were explored in the Restudy of the Needs of California in Higher Education and the Additional Centers Study and may be stated in brief in terms of the principle adopted by the State Board of Education and The Regents of the University of California that

"The expansion of existing institutions and the establishment of new ones should depend on the optimum use of the state's resources for higher education in relation to the greatest relative need both geographically and functionally."¹

(3) What is the optimum size of state colleges?

The third policy question is one which is related very closely with the question of accessibility. How large should each state college become in order to render efficient and effective education in the most economical manner? Although the precise relationship between cost per F.T.E. and size of student body has not been determined there is, as other studies have shown, a fairly constant relationship. For example, in the unit cost studies made in the Restudy of the Needs of California in Higher Education, it was found that the cost per student credit hour in the state colleges varied almost inversely with the size of the college. A question remains, however, concerning the extent to which costs will continue to decrease as enrollments expand beyond those encountered in the Restudy. Consequently, considerably more research is necessary to fully understand this relationship. An inquiry into this matter should be undertaken in the study of financing public higher education which is contemplated in the near future. The relationship of size to other factors such as instructional efficiency, faculty management, student relations, types of

¹ T. C. Holy and H. H. Semans, op. cit., p. v.

curriculums also should be investigated. Perhaps the optimum size for operational efficiency will vary from campus to campus. If the optimum operational size could thus be determined, however, considerable light would then be shed upon the question of having 82,000 Los Angeles students in 1970 served by the four existing state colleges or by additional colleges planned according to optimum sizes.

The establishment of any additional state colleges is likely to attract additional potential students beyond the 82,000 now estimated for the four existing state colleges. Whether the cost of establishing additional colleges is justified by the increment of students should be determined before any final commitment is made.

The Question of Accommodating Additional Students

The Strayer Report of 1958 stated that plans for the development of state colleges should assume maximum enrollments of about 5,000 students and that new state colleges should be developed rather than have existing colleges exceed limits of 6,000 enrollees.¹ The reasons advanced by the Strayer Report for limiting college enrollments were rejected in 1955 by another state-wide survey, A Restudy of the Needs of California in Higher Education. This report proposed a recommendation that "the enrollment ceilings for the present campuses of the University of California and the state colleges be removed."² Since this recommendation was approved by both the State Board of Education and the Regents of the University of California, there is at present no general policy in effect which limits enrollments of state colleges.

¹ Monroe E. Deutsch, Aubrey A. Douglass, and George D. Strayer, A Report of a Survey of the Needs of California in Higher Education. Berkeley: University of California Press, March 1, 1948, pages 2 and 20.

² T. R. McConnell, T. C. Holy, and H. H. Semans, A Restudy of the Needs of California in Higher Education. Sacramento: California State Department of Education, 1955, page 40.

A practical consideration which might constitute an ultimate barrier to enrollment expansion is the amount of land available on which to develop campus facilities. In some instances, the cost of purchasing and developing adjacent land to expand the state college site may be more expensive than acquiring a site elsewhere for development of a new state college. The advisability of campus expansion is a problem unique to each state college and to each locality. A cursory review of the present acreage at each state college in the Los Angeles area is presented here to determine, roughly, the feasibility of accommodating the 81,800 projected enrollments in 1970 on the present campuses of the state colleges in Los Angeles County.

The Kellogg-Voorhis campus of the California Polytechnic Institute comprises 1,816 acres, including farm lands necessary for the agricultural program. At present the college has sufficient land suitable for building purposes to accommodate its master plan enrollments of 12,000 F.T.E. Therefore, it is assumed the college can serve on its present campus the 11,400 F.T.E. predicted for 1970.

San Fernando Valley State College presently occupies 161.7 acres and has legislative authorization to acquire another 75.7 acres, making a total of 237.4 acres. For the projected enrollment of 18,200 F.T.E. in 1970, this amount of acreage is below the standard developed in the site studies, which recommend a range of 275 to 318 acres for an enrollment of 15,000 F.T.E.¹ Although it appears that the 1970 projected enrollment would crowd this campus, with proper building facilities it may be possible for the college to accommodate these

¹ Orange County State College: Factors in Site Selection. Sacramento: Division of State Colleges and Teacher Education, California State Department of Education, September, 1957, page 16.

enrollments. Further enrollment increases after 1970 would constitute a serious space problem unless additional land is acquired for the college.

Presently, Long Beach State College occupies about 130 acres of its 320 acre campus. A master plan enrollment of 20,000 F.T.E. is anticipated on this campus. It may be possible for this college to accommodate an additional 4,000 F.T.E., or a total of 24,000 F.T.E. projected for 1970, by crowding facilities upon the entire 320 acre site. Additional enrollment increases after 1970 would probably cause serious overcrowding unless additional land is made available.

The Los Angeles State College of Applied Arts and Sciences faces the most serious space problem. The site of the campus comprises only 96.12 acres. The present building program at the campus is planned for a capacity of 10,000 F.T.E. Even with its current student body, the parking of student and staff cars has already become a critical problem. Obviously, then, this college must acquire additional land to accommodate the 28,200 F.T.E. predicted in 1970, or even a sizeable part of this enrollment. The projections in Table 13 show that this college will pass the enrollment capacity for which its buildings are now planned by 1962-63. The extent to which additional enrollments can be accommodated after that time will depend largely upon the extent to which the present campus can be expanded. In any event, it is improbable that the total enrollment of 28,000 F.T.E. predicted in 1970 can be accommodated by the college. Therefore, in terms of excess enrollment, the Los Angeles State College and its service area (CEA-12B) present a more critical need for additional facilities than any other state college or service area in Los Angeles County.

Although the exact extent of imbalance between future enrollments and collegiate services can not be estimated at this time, two developmental tenden-

cies must be kept in mind in order to visualize the need for future state college facilities. First, the review above shows that it is possible for some of the state colleges to accommodate their potential 1970 enrollments, but the advisability from either an educational or an economic point of view of concentrating such large enrollments on the state college campuses is still obscure. Much more research is needed, as previously stated, to demonstrate optimum enrollments for operational efficiency. Possibly, as large numbers of students descend upon these campuses, creating some of the problems which result from crowded facilities and large institutional management, many students may be discouraged from enrolling at the state colleges, thus reducing the potential enrollments estimated for each institution. On the other hand, it may be more economical for the state to operate a few large colleges in Los Angeles County, if adequate sites and facilities are provided, than to dissipate its resources on additional colleges with smaller enrollments. More experience is needed to derive a basic policy which deals with this situation.

Secondly, it should be observed that if additional state colleges are established in Los Angeles County, the number of potential enrollees should, theoretically at least, exceed the 81,800 F.T.E. predicted in 1970. How many more students will be attracted to the state colleges because of greater accessibility is difficult to estimate because of the close proximity of existing state colleges in the county. Although projections for additional colleges could be made, without further experience the accuracy of these predictions would be questionable.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In compliance with House Resolution No. 282, passed in 1957 by the Assembly of the California Legislature, this study has attempted to ascertain the need for the establishment of additional state colleges in Los Angeles County. The report commenced with a review of population growth in Los Angeles County. Next, the recent growth of public high school graduates in Los Angeles County, classified according to subareas, was investigated. Then, the future growth of public high school graduates, distributed by subareas, was projected to 1969-70. Also, surveys of recent public high school graduates in Los Angeles County and City were made to determine their rates of eligibility for admission to public higher institutions as well as their patterns for continuing education in colleges and universities.

The next section of the report was developed to show trends in collegiate enrollments. First, recent growth during a four-year period of enrollments in various segments of higher education, distributed within subareas of Los Angeles County, were examined. Next, projections were made of future collegiate enrollments of the public junior colleges and of the University of California at Los Angeles. Finally, state college enrollments at the four existing state colleges in Los Angeles County were projected to 1970.

The final section of this report considered the need for additional state colleges. Critical issues pertinent to the study were posed in a review of these questions: (1) What should be the role of the state colleges in serving the Los Angeles population? (2) How accessible should

state colleges be in relation to Los Angeles students? (3) What is the optimum size of state colleges? Finally, in the light of the 1970 projected enrollments, each state college was reviewed primarily in respect to its acreage to ascertain the probability of need for additional facilities to accommodate the projected enrollments.

Findings

The findings which follow have been taken from the main body of this report.

(1) From an estimated population of 5,791,900 in 1958, Los Angeles County is predicted to achieve nearly 9,000,000 persons by 1970. The growth in some areas of the county is particularly large.

(2) The number of public high school graduates in the Los Angeles-Orange County region increased from 30,362 in 1950-51 to 43,412 in 1956-57. Although the greatest number of these graduates resides in the heavily populated metropolitan areas of Los Angeles, the greatest per cent of growth occurs outside these central areas. For the Los Angeles-Orange region a total of nearly 120,000 public high school graduates is predicted for 1969-70, of which an estimated 106,688 will graduate from the public high schools of Los Angeles County (including Los Angeles City). Again, the largest numbers of graduates will reside in the central metropolitan districts of Los Angeles County, but the numbers in the outlying districts will increase more rapidly, percentage-wise.

(3) About 41 or 42 per cent of the June graduates from public high schools in Los Angeles County (including Los Angeles City) are eligible for admission to the state colleges. The highest rates of eligibility characterize the graduates of public high schools in the northwest and

central areas of Los Angeles County.

(4) Studies show that only about 3.6 per cent of the June, 1958 graduates of the public high schools in Los Angeles City have entered state colleges during this fall term. Likewise, it is estimated that 3.3 per cent of the June, 1957 graduates of public high schools in Los Angeles County (outside Los Angeles City) have entered state colleges during the last year.¹

(5) A study of the recent growth (1954-57, inclusive) of collegiate enrollments in Los Angeles County shows largest enrollment gains made in the junior colleges, but greatest percentage of growth in the state colleges of Los Angeles. During this period, the full-time enrollments at state colleges increased 93.5 per cent and the part-time enrollments 89.8 per cent.

(6) From a full-time enrollment of 32,581 in 1956-57, the public junior colleges of Los Angeles County are estimated to achieve a 1970-71 enrollment of 88,043 full-time students and a total enrollment (full-time and part-time) of 130,434 students.²

(7) From a 1957 full-time enrollment of 15,876, the projected full-time enrollments at the University of California at Los Angeles extend to 33,000 full-time students in 1970.³

(8) The annual full-time equivalent enrollment of regular students in the California state colleges located in Los Angeles County is estimated to be 81,800 in 1970-71.³ This projected enrollment is distributed among the

¹ These entrance rates of high school graduates to the state colleges in Los Angeles are very low because some of the state colleges in Los Angeles County currently restrict freshman enrollments.

² Medium estimates made by John F. McGinnis (see Table 10).

³ Estimates provided by the Department of Finance.

state colleges as follows:

San Fernando Valley	18,200
Los Angeles State College	28,200
Long Beach State College	24,000
Kellogg-Voorhis Campus, Cal Poly	11,400

(9) The major populous areas of Los Angeles County beyond a radius of ten miles¹ from an existing state college are in the western (near the Pacific Ocean) and the northern (Antelope Valley) sections of the county.

Conclusions

In view of the foregoing data, the Joint Staff has come to these conclusions:

(1) Although critical questions remain to be answered concerning the role of state colleges in Los Angeles County, the desired accessibility of these institutions to student populations, and the optimum size of state colleges for operational efficiency, an excess of potential state college enrollments, in relation to currently planned capacity, will probably exist.

(2) Although it may be possible with expanded college sites for all existing state colleges in Los Angeles County to accommodate the 81,800 potential F.T.E. enrollment of 1970, it is reasonable to assume that additional state college facilities will be needed before 1970 to relieve potentially heavy enrollments at the Los Angeles State College of Applied Arts and Sciences and after 1970 to relieve additional enrollments at San Fernando Valley State College and Long Beach State College.

¹ Actual commuting distances could extend farther--perhaps to 15 miles--within this ten-mile radius.

(3) The least served area in terms of the accessibility to existing state colleges appears to be in the western part of the county among the communities located between the Harbor Freeway and the Pacific Ocean. Although the need for state college facilities in Antelope Valley has not been studied, the population growth predicted for this region points to the possibility in the somewhat distant future of extending state college services to this unserved area.

Recommendation

It is recommended:

That inasmuch as the Los Angeles region comprises forty per cent or more of the State's population and because of the complexities arising from the relatively new and very rapid expansion of the three segments of public higher education--junior colleges, state colleges, and the University of California--in a concentrated, heavily populated area, that legislative funds be allocated in 1959 to The Regents of the University of California and the State Board of Education for a detailed survey of the need for further development of public higher education in the Los Angeles region. To allow additional time to appraise the probable impact of certain pending actions (the admission of freshman students to Los Angeles State College, the establishment of an Orange County state college and of a University of California campus in southeast Los Angeles-Orange County, and the further development of private colleges and of public junior colleges--including those to be financed by the Los Angeles City bond issue of 26 million dollars passed on June 3, 1958) a progress report be submitted in 1961, and a final report in 1963.

The above recommendation supports the principles of cooperative development of publicly supported higher education approved by the Liaison Committee of The Regents of the University of California and the State Board of Education, and by the two boards themselves, which are currently planning to review and study statewide priorities for public higher education institutions. The Los Angeles Region study, recommended above, and the statewide review by the governing boards, are intended to complement each other in achieving an economic and orderly development of public higher education facilities in California. The two governing boards have initiated plans for commencing their task, as evidenced in the following resolution which was adopted by the State Board of Education on December 17, 1958, and by The Regents of the University of California on December 19, 1958:

"WHEREAS, the State Board of Education and The Regents of the University of California, responsible as they are for the planning, development and expansion of public higher education in the State of California, and fully cognizant of the importance of meeting the requirements of higher education for the young people of this State, unanimously agree to the need for more effective coordination in the proper planning and location of new facilities to meet the expanding growth in population in higher education of this State;

"THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED That the State Board of Education and The Regents of the University of California meet in joint session in February or March, 1959, for the purpose of intensive policy discussion of the future development of the state colleges, the University of California, and the junior colleges, including the need for the establishment and the location of new campuses, with the intent of (1) preserving the high standards now set for higher education in California, (2) avoiding unnecessary duplication and greater expense for the taxpayers of California by providing the necessary facilities at the least expense to the citizens of the State, and (3) allowing all qualified young people of the State of California to obtain the benefits of higher education; and

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the two Boards through the Liaison Committee meet frequently in the interest of policy discussion and coordination."

APPENDIX A

Tables A-1 through A-5 in this Appendix show the high schools in each of the five subareas in which the Department of Finance has divided CEA-12 for the purpose of obtaining projected potential state college enrollments up to 1970. Because this study deals specifically with Los Angeles County, the first four of these tables are of particular interest. It may be that a more careful analysis of this total area will suggest certain modifications in the boundaries of these subareas.

Table A-6 shows the division of the total projected number of public high school graduates in CEA-12 by years to 1969-70 between the two counties comprising it--Los Angeles and Orange. It may be seen from the table that the percentage of the total predicted for Orange County is expected to show a gradual increase from 8.56 per cent in 1957-58 to 11.09 per cent in 1969-70. A corresponding decrease percentagewise, is expected in Los Angeles County.

Table A-7 shows the expected distribution by years to 1969-70 of the total number of public high school graduates in Los Angeles County among the four primary service areas into which the county has been divided. Although there is some shifting around in the percentage distribution among these four areas, attention is called to Subarea B which includes most of the high schools in the Los Angeles City Schools. This subarea is expected to show a substantial decline in its percentage of the total number of public high school graduates in the county--from 45.20 per cent in 1957-58 to 38.85 per cent in 1969-70.

Table A-1

LOS ANGELES COUNTY PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES OF THE PRIMARY SERVICE
 AREA OF SAN FERNANDO VALLEY STATE COLLEGE (CEA-12A--NORTHWEST AREA)
 1950-51 to 1956-57

High Schools and High School Districts in CEA-12A	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
Beverly Hills	265	241	262	263	251	290	314
*Birmingham	-	-	-	-	-	-	345
Burbank	583	632	703	663	760	796	917
*Canoga Park	362	344	307	384	486	570	364
Glendale	891	858	926	975	949	1,006	1,072
*North Hollywood	631	622	652	698	727	808	824
Northridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northwest Valley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Reseda	-	-	-	-	-	-	520
*San Fernando	238	347	383	438	583	575	638
Santa Monica	496	454	486	573	596	637	678
*University	591	583	553	649	688	687	741
*Van Nuys	614	592	737	794	900	1,070	825
*Verdugo Hills	214	223	211	251	292	256	385
CEA-12A Totals	4,885	4,896	5,220	5,688	6,232	6,695	7,623
CEA-12 Total	30,362	31,141	32,369	34,704	36,720	39,132	43,412
Per cent of CEA-12	16.09	15.72	16.13	16.39	16.97	17.11	17.56

*Los Angeles City High Schools. The others are in school districts in Los Angeles County but outside Los Angeles City.

Table A-2

LOS ANGELES COUNTY PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES OF THE PRIMARY SERVICE
 AREA OF LOS ANGELES STATE COLLEGE (CEA-12B--CENTRAL AREA)
 1950-51 to 1956-57

High Schools and High School Districts in CEA-12B	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
Alhambra City	872	1,021	960	983	1,060	1,069	1,190
Antelope Valley	184	175	297	266	276	350	449
Arcadia	-	-	-	-	326	405	454
*Bell	236	254	260	239	263	248	256
*Belmont	473	382	324	323	326	430	418
Culver City Unified	-	-	145	305	223	226	272
*Dorsey	574	559	553	512	586	614	621
*Eagle Rock	249	278	281	272	258	319	306
El Monte Union	599	670	636	714	751	765	802
*Fairfax	651	654	623	650	605	629	609
Frances Polytechnic	480	425	416	383	450	-	-
*Franklin	381	369	307	286	351	344	368
*Fremont	667	581	621	548	574	574	574
*Garfield	537	552	546	498	483	410	499
*Hamilton	565	575	466	515	542	687	764
*Hollywood	452	453	489	474	458	507	538
*Huntington Park	376	385	356	356	434	408	389
Inglewood	-	-	-	-	581	414	742
*Jackson	3	2	6	1	2	3	3
*Jefferson	501	464	393	385	319	330	409
*Jordan	222	180	134	180	166	154	166
*Lincoln	211	288	239	210	230	219	233
*Los Angeles	735	775	700	744	711	684	731
*Manual Arts	711	641	601	585	530	642	649
*Marshall	520	472	436	457	508	505	523
*Metropolitan	165	117	112	121	121	90	87
Monrovia-Duarte	336	389	489	504	326	376	390

Table A-2 (Cont'd.)

LOS ANGELES COUNTY PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES OF THE PRIMARY SERVICE
 AREA OF LOS ANGELES STATE COLLEGE (CEA-12B--CENTRAL AREA)
 1950-51 TO 1956-57

High Schools and High School Districts in CEA-12B	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
Montebello	535	588	623	619	750	610	834
Pasadena	1,317	1,187	1,297	1,367	1,448	1,273	1,412
*Ramona	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
*Riis	34	25	24	13	19	14	13
*Roosevelt	619	533	546	538	434	433	445
*Ross	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
San Marino Unified	-	-	-	-	-	196	222
*Santa Fe	6	8	7	4	1	-	-
*South Gate	426	456	465	464	467	495	495
South Pasadena	330	295	320	378	304	184	172
Temple City	-	-	-	-	-	138	156
*Venice	351	365	402	451	458	485	463
*Washington	759	828	794	784	738	805	866
*Westchester	67	151	220	267	330	386	410
William S. Hart	70	75	58	69	74	78	91
*Wilson (LA)	213	200	187	206	208	184	217
**Unallocated	667	876	1,014	1,295	1,296	1,460	1,507
CEA-12B Total	16,095	16,248	16,348	16,966	17,988	18,144	19,745
CEA-12 Total	30,362	31,141	32,369	34,704	36,720	39,132	43,412
Per Cent of CEA-12	53.01	52.18	50.50	48.89	48.99	46.37	45.48

* Los Angeles City High Schools. The others are in school districts in Los Angeles County but outside Los Angeles City.

** Evening high school graduates.

Table A-3

LOS ANGELES COUNTY PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES OF THE PRIMARY SERVICE
 AREA OF LONG BEACH STATE COLLEGE (CEA-12C--SOUTHERN AREA)
 1950-51 to 1956-57

High Schools and High School Districts in CEA-12C	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
*Banning	195	257	320	360	304	391	398
Bellflower	-	-	-	-	-	-	332
Centinela Valley	892	932	966	1,164	494	613	653
Compton	1,162	991	1,008	822	743	880	910
Downey	237	230	264	347	482	486	581
El Segundo	109	114	107	113	116	120	152
Excelsior	469	507	597	621	788	882	642
*Gardena	183	197	217	253	237	245	295
Long Beach	1,931	2,002	2,267	2,349	2,532	2,765	2,918
Lynwood	-	238	248	282	309	329	342
*Narbonne	177	197	200	190	219	236	265
Paramount	-	-	-	187	215	287	227
*San Pedro	434	345	377	392	388	410	449
South Bay	406	461	488	621	621	838	944
Torrance	158	176	240	262	331	382	535
Whittier	505	586	644	779	1,140	1,148	1,351
CEA-12C Totals	6,858	7,233	7,943	8,742	8,919	10,012	10,994
CEA-12 Totals	30,362	31,141	32,369	34,704	36,720	39,132	43,412
Per Cent of CEA-12	22.59	23.23	24.54	25.19	24.29	25.58	25.32

* Los Angeles High Schools. The others are in school districts in Los Angeles County but outside Los Angeles City.

Table A-4

LOS ANGELES COUNTY PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES OF THE PRIMARY
 SERVICE AREA OF CALIFORNIA STATE POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE
 (KELLOGG-VOORHIS)(CEA12-D--EASTERN AREA)
 1950-51 to 1956-57

High School Districts: in CEA-12D	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
Bonita	87	87	82	75	81	82	87
Citrus	106	145	155	189	232	262	321
Claremont	42	47	48	59	82	81	85
Covina	272	261	324	452	324	593	769
Pomona	327	330	307	380	414	402	440
Puente	68	86	110	109	143	179	231
CEA-12D Total	902	956	1,026	1,264	1,276	1,599	1,933
CEA-12 Total	30,362	31,141	32,369	34,704	36,720	39,132	43,412
Per Cent of CEA-12	2.97	3.07	3.17	3.64	3.47	4.09	4.45

Table A-5

ORANGE COUNTY (CEA-12E) PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES
1950-51 to 1956-57

High School Districts in Orange County	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
Anaheim Union	190	243	268	289	335	426	475
Brea-Olinda Union	46	34	49	49	47	62	82
Capistrano Union	37	33	39	48	43	57	70
Fullerton Jt. Union	250	313	297	365	436	523	581
Garden Grove Union	99	104	108	158	184	254	383
Huntington Beach	176	168	206	186	210	201	271
Laguna Beach Unified	63	56	62	72	81	78	79
Newport Harbor Union	190	206	202	236	277	356	364
Orange Unified	136	142	169	143	171	176	204
Placentia Unified	32	46	27	49	46	35	41
Santa Ana	352	405	343	390	408	435	454
Tustin Union	51	58	62	59	67	79	113
Orange County Totals	1,622	1,808	1,832	2,044	2,305	2,682	3,117
CEA-12 Totals	30,362	31,141	32,369	34,704	36,720	39,132	43,412
Per Cent of CEA-12	5.34	5.80	5.66	5.89	6.28	6.85	7.18

Table A-6

PROJECTED DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES IN
CEA-12, DISTRIBUTED BY COUNTY, 1957-58 TO 1969-70

School Year	CEA-12 Total		CEA-12A-D Los Angeles		CEA-12E Orange	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
1957-58	47,097	100.00	43,065	91.44	4,032	8.56
1958-59	53,153	100.00	48,369	91.00	4,784	9.00
1959-60	63,112	100.00	57,426	90.99	5,686	9.01
1960-61	68,028	100.00	61,368	90.21	6,660	9.79
1961-62	69,468	100.00	62,480	89.94	6,988	10.06
1962-63	71,188	100.00	63,955	89.84	7,233	10.16
1963-64	84,358	100.00	75,146	89.08	9,212	10.92
1964-65	89,810	100.00	79,850	88.91	9,960	11.09
1965-66	98,556	100.00	87,764	89.05	10,792	10.95
1966-67	103,153	100.00	92,043	89.23	11,110	10.77
1967-68	105,621	100.00	94,172	89.16	11,449	10.84
1968-69	112,996	100.00	100,679	89.10	12,317	10.90
1969-70	119,995	100.00	106,688	88.91	13,307	11.09

Note: Distribution based on CEA-12 includes both Los Angeles and Orange Counties. The totals for the area are distributed between the two counties on the basis of the percentage distribution of CEA-12 graded enrollment by county on October 31, 1957.

Source: Department of Finance, Financial Research Section.

Table A-7

PROJECTED DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES IN
LOS ANGELES COUNTY, DISTRIBUTED BY PRIMARY SERVICE AREAS,
1957-58 TO 1969-70

School Year	Los Angeles County		Primary Service Areas							
			12A		12B		12C		12D	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1957-58	43,065	100.00	8,419	19.55	19,466	45.20	12,648	29.37	2,532	5.88
1958-59	48,369	100.00	9,553	19.75	21,099	43.62	14,724	30.44	2,989	6.18
1959-60	57,426	100.00	11,583	20.17	24,550	42.75	17,463	30.41	3,830	6.67
1960-61	61,368	100.00	12,550	20.45	25,805	42.05	18,687	30.45	4,326	7.05
1961-62	62,480	100.00	12,965	20.75	25,835	41.35	19,056	30.50	4,624	7.40
1962-63	63,955	100.00	13,431	21.00	26,094	40.80	19,506	30.50	4,925	7.70
1963-64	75,146	100.00	15,931	21.20	30,321	40.35	22,920	30.50	5,974	7.95
1964-65	79,850	100.00	17,088	21.40	31,940	40.00	24,354	30.50	6,468	8.10
1965-66	87,764	100.00	18,913	21.55	34,842	39.70	26,812	30.55	7,197	8.20
1966-67	92,043	100.00	19,973	21.70	36,311	39.45	28,165	30.60	7,594	8.25
1967-68	94,172	100.00	20,529	21.80	36,963	39.25	28,864	30.65	7,816	8.30
1968-69	100,679	100.00	22,049	21.90	39,315	39.05	30,908	30.70	8,407	8.35
1969-70	106,688	100.00	23,471	22.00	41,448	38.85	32,807	30.75	8,962	8.40

Source: Department of Finance, Financial Research Section.

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